The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

The State temperance convention meets in Bellefonte this week. Will there be an order to close the bars of the town?

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If the legislature does not pass an apportionment bill it might as well—and better—had adjourned after its first thirty days sit for all the work it has done.

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The Philadelphia *Press*, referring to Albert Owen's recent letter to the Harrisburg *Patriot* giving an account of the Philipsburg so-called coffee-pot election fraud of 1867, alleges that Mr. Owen and the Democrats admit the fraud. This is disingenious, on the part of the *Press*, to say the least. Of course the Democrats admit the fraud, but whose fraud? Mr. Owen, if we mistake not, shows that Mark Leddy, the perpetrator of the fraud, was in the pay of the Republicans, who paid $60 a piece for votes cast on the fraudulent naturalization papers.

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On 9th instant the new tax bill, raising the price of liquor license from $50 to $700, according to the amount of sales, passed third reading in the House. High license is now becoming the fashion in the West.

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The last nail has been driven into the coffin of the coffee-pot naturalization paper slander against Senator Wallace by a letter from Judge Fisher, a Republican, and which will be found in another column of the REPORTER. Further comment upon the matter is not needed, save the contempt that might be expressed for the persons who delighted in circulating the slander against Mr. Wallace.

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The Philadelphia *Times* thinks Mahone's last scheme is the greatest effort of his life. He has made repudiation successful, almost honorable; he has made assessments on Republican office-holders to elect his own men to office; he secured absolute control of the Federal patronage of his State and added to this everything within its own limits; he has a monopoly on postmasters, revenue collectors and Judges, as well as on the State and county officers, the managers of schools and roads and every appointive office in the limits of Virginia. But even then he isn't satisfied. He has now concluded to put up an independent electoral ticket next year, with the intention of carrying it over to the party which needs it most and will pay best for it. This is a truly brilliant plan. Mahone's only chance for carrying Virginia in 1884 is contingent upon retaining control of the Federal offices, and to do this he must cement and continue his alliance with the Republicans.

* * *

The Philadelphia Republicans held their elections to the next State Convention, and the bosses had their own way. The *Patriot* special says that feast has been spread and the independents find it an unenticing repast. The old gang have come to the front and they seem to have been merciless in their rapacity. It was believed that under the promises of forgiveness which Senator Cooper had held out to the independents a few of the flesh pots would follow. But this hope has proved a hollow mockery for in the selection of delegates to the state convention every crum has been swept into the rapacious maw of the machine, and the roosters, the heelers and the ballot manipulators are in the forefront conspicuously parading their triumph over the kickers who sustained Wolf and Stewart in their late revolt.

* * *

Hon. J. Proctor Knott was nominated by the Democrats of Kentucky as their candidate for Governor.

Another fearful storm in the west, accompanied by fearful destruction, is reported in another column.

We have frequently observed that parties who find most fault with a paper are too close to pay for it themselves, but read it at a neighbor's expense.

Sandoe complains of his potato patch being rooted up by four pigs three times in succession. We simmer the offenders down to these: three republican pigs belonging to the post-master here and a republican pig belonging to the REPORTER's pen. Now if these pigs ain't guilty let 'em squeal.

The *Amendment Herald*, the organ of the prohibition amendment party, in classifying the members of the House, as to our members, puts Meyer as voting with the prohibitionists and Hunter as voting with the anti-prohibitionists.

——Mr. H. A. Mingle, of Aaronsburg, favored the REPORTER with several calls, Saturday; unfortunately we were out, hope he'll catch us next time.

—Subscribe for the Centre Reporter.

WHY WORKMEN STRIKE.

The popular reason for the strikes now beginning in different parts of the State is a desire on the part of the workmen for higher wages. In reality, however, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*, the true reason lies so far below the surface that not one workman in twenty would recognize it should he meet it in his daily discussions of work and wages. In his treatment of every day subjects the average workman has learned to look upon the surface only, and is it not strange therefore that this grade of logic should advise a strike when the unquestionable laws of supply and demand argue strongly on the opposite side. The reason is plain.

When the supply of manufactured articles exceeds the demand it is inevitable that prices must be reduced in order that the surplus stock may find new outlets and so keep the supply level with the demand. If this be prevented by any means trade becomes dull and manufactories shut down for lack of work. To reduce the price of manufactured articles either the manufacturer must lose his profit or the cost of production must be decreased. The cost of production can be decreased in no way save by a reduction in the cost of labor, as material of any kind is valued only in proportion to the amount of labor that it represents.

The sequence cannot be misconstrued. If the workmen go on strike to maintain the standard of wages, they go on strike because of a reduction in the price of manufactured articles. If they insist upon keeping up the cost of production in dull times the mills must close, for it would be a strange sort of manufacturer that would run his mills at a large daily loss. Workmen should not be too hasty in their efforts to force prices against a dull market. They cannot create new fields for the sale of their productions by an organized strike, and in the long run they will not gain by blocking up the source from which they receive their daily bread. Neither free trade nor strikes will help them in any way.

* * *

The Republican congressional gerrymander has fallen; it was so outrageously unfair that they failed to back it up. The Independents, under the lead of Stewart, have prepared a bill which is not as fair as it might be, but better than the one offered by the boss wing. This latter bill puts Centre county into a doubtful, or close, district, with 392 Republican majority on the Garfield vote.

The Stewart or Independent bill gives the Republicans sixteen sure districts, the Democrats ten, and leaves two doubtful, one of the districts having 241 Democratic majority, and the other 392 on the Garfield vote. Stewart will probably offer his bill as a substitute for the McCracken scheme when the matter shall come up. Stewart gives Philadelphia six districts, five of which are sure Republican, and the other Democratic by 4,385, the same as the McCracken bill. The Seventh district consists of Bucks and Montgomery, Democratic by 241 majority. Eighth, of Delaware and Chester, 6,309 Republican. Ninth, Lancaster, 8,700 Republican, Tenth, Columbia and Schuylkill, 4,536 Democratic. Eleventh, Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton, 6,447 Democratic. Twelfth, Monroe, Pike, Lackawanna and Wayne, 3,745 Democratic. Thirteenth, Luzerne and Wyoming, 1,743 Democratic. Fourteenth, Berks and Lebanon, 4,636 Democratic. Fifteenth, Cumberland, Adams and York, 7,357 Democratic. Sixteenth, Franklin, Perry and Dauphin, 2,507 Republican. Seventeenth, Lycoming, Sullivan, Montour and Northumberland, 3,511 Dem. Eighteenth, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna, 8,273 Republican. Nineteenth, Centre, Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniata, Huntingdon and Fulton, 392 Republican. Twentieth, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron, Clearfield and Clinton, 5,020 Democratic. Twenty-first, Somerset, Bedford and Cambria, 1,142 Republican. Twenty-second, Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland, 4,233 Democratic. Twenty-third, Butler, Armstrong and Indiana, 3,819 Republican. Twenty-fourth, Mercer, Venango, Warren, McKean and Forest, 3,224 Republican. Twenty-fifth, Erie and Crawford, 3,626 Republican. Twenty-sixth, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, 2,616 Republican. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, the Pittsburg and Allegheny districts, as constituted under the present apportionment, both Republican.

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One of the REPORTER's readers near Tussyville is a close observer: He says the grasshopper and potato bug came with the Republican party and are now dying off with it too.

* * *

The coming fellows write their names with an H and C, and are from the west and northwest, and sweep all before them—they are Huricane and Cyclone.

The Harrisburg *Independent* has a strong and bold article in favor of Gov. Curtin for President, in which it says:

One of the last of the war Governors confessedly the most brilliant of those illustrious men, Andrew G. Curtin, is without a doubt the most available man for President in the Democratic party, and the only man who could carry Pennsylvania in such a leading. Neither party deemed it advantageous at any time to take a war Governor for President, but now the Democracy have an opportunity to make a historical, as well as a political point in taking Governor Curtin as a candidate in 1884. He has served long enough in Congress to become known to and esteemed by the Democratic leaders of the country, and is perhaps better known to-day personally than any man now in the political field of action.

THE HURRICANE'S SAD HAVOC.

A CYCLONE SWEEP OF RUIN IN WESTERN TOWNS.

Half of Racine in Ruins, Carlinville Terribly Visited, and the Dead and Wounded Everywhere.

Chicago, May 20.—Sixty-three deaths are reported and two hundred injured from points in Illinois by the terrible cyclone of Friday. The homeless are met with everywhere. Work at the scene of the demolished houses has been done by such sufferers as were able to be about, in hopes of recovering some of their property from the debris so widely scattered. Both official and popular action has been taken with a view to rendering aid to those to whom aid can be given. Racine, Wisconsin, has suffered a calamity without a parallel in its history. The scenes among the dead, wounded and dying are painful. In many cases surviving relatives have lost all semblance of reason.

Willie and Johnny Kastanak, aged 12 and 14, are dead, and their father and mother are not expected to survive until morning. Gus Kassner's youngest child was killed in its mother's arms. The elder child of the same family, who was missing, has been found dead in a creek. The Chalapka children were found dead in the ruins of a brick saloon. There were fourteen men in the saloon at the time and not one of them received a scratch. Six people remained unaccounted for at midnight. Two men were killed at Western Union junction. Ben Foxe's celebrated orchard, three miles from Racine, has not one tree standing.

Among the peculiar incidents told is one that a house of Matt Laven and wife, an aged couple residing on the lake shore, was picked up and hurled into the lake, leaving them uninjured sitting at the table on the floor in the room.

A barn was taken up and three cows were left standing uninjured on the floor. The barn now stands on its gable, being upside down, but not broken or started in any joint.

When the storm struck the lake the water was thrown in the air to a height of seventy-five feet.

Joe Kupel, living in a house on the lake shore, saw the cylcone coming and started for the house of Mr. Hitker to get into a cellar, his wife and child being with him. When about half way across the lots the storm caught them. Mrs. Kupel fell and lost her hold of the child, which was carried rapidly toward the lake. A large Newfoundland dog ran and caught the child and held it until the danger was over, thus saving it from being carried into the lake. 100 buildings of various kinds were destroyed.

Carlinville, Ill., May 20.—The residence of Frank Rice and George Baker, south of here, were utterly demolished by the storm on Friday evening. Mrs. Fank Rice and Mrs. Baker and two of the latter's grandchildren were killed outright and three other persons were seriously wounded, one of whom will likely die. In the vicinity of Plainview a number of houses were wrecked. One person was killed and several wounded.

Mason City, Ill., May 20.—The residence of C. A. Stone was destroyed by the Friday night storm. A servant was carried by the cylcone about forty yards and instantly killed. A young child was also killed and several others more or less injured.

Clinton, Ill., May 20.—The most of those who were wounded during the cyclone on Friday night are improving slowly. The Clinton child whose head was crushed will die. The Bennison family were badly injured, but physicians say they will recover.

St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—Additional details gathered from various sources show that the tornado of last Friday night plowed its way through three counties in Missouri—Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles, besides destroying a large amount of property, killed and more or less seriously injured twenty persons.

The number of killed in several places is as follows: Racine, Wis., 16. In Illinois as follows: Liter, 6; Greasy Prairie, 4; Woodlawn, 5; Clinton, 3; Grafton, 3; Elwardsville, 2; Staunton, 2; Buffalo, 2; Dawson, 1; Round Prarrie, 2; total 47

By advices up to to 2 o'clock Monday morning from points in Illinois visited by the cyclone 61 to 63 deaths have been reported in that state alone, and the number injured is estimated at very nearly 200.

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DEADWOOD'S DELUGE

Particulars of the Great Black Hills' Flood.

Bismarck, D. T., May 21.—Almost every day for a month there has been a fall of rain which has rendered the roads impassable and thoroughly saturated the ground. A heavy fall of snow followed, but disappeared rapidly under the heavy, warm rain of Friday night and Saturday. The gulches or valleys in the hills are from a few hundred feet to probably a quarter of a mile wide. Deadwood is situated at the junction of the Whitewood and Deadwood gulches and numerous other gulches emptied their accumulated water from the mountains into these main gulches, making a volume of water that rushed down Whitewood with resistless force. Central City, Anchor City and Golden Gate are in Deadwood gulch, above Deadwood city. The greater portion of Central city was above the flood, but for Anchor city and Golden Gate there was no escape, the gulch there being not over 600 feet wide. The portion destroyed was occupied by cheap tenement houses second class hotels, laundries, small trades, sporting houses, livery stables, etc. So far but three bodies have been recovered, but it is believed now that the loss of life has been great. The wildest excitement prevailed, horsemen rushed in every direction, hastily loaded vehicles jostled each other. When the flood came it swept everything before it excepting the most substantial buildings. The losses in Deadwood will reach $700 000. Golden Gate, Anchor City, Central City, South Bend and Crooked City are all heavy losers. One hundred houses are known to have been washed away, and five lives have been lost.

* * *

A DAY OF EXCUTIONS—FOUR MEN HANGED.

Jackson, Ohio, May 11.—John W. Jackson was hanged at one o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Samuel L. Hull. Jackson slept soundly from nine till half-past five o'clock last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. He was very particular about his clothing and appearance. He said nothing on the scaffold, but he had made a confession, to be published after his death. A large crowd was present. The execution was private, but the body was exposed to view after death. The hanging was without special incidents.

Geneseo, Ill., May 11.—Sylvester K Mackinson was hanged at Cambridge, the county seat, at one o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Mrs. Maggie Copeland, near Kewanee, August 26, 1882. Mackinson protested his innocence and ascribed the crime to Joseph Cole.

Jacksonport, Ark., May 11.- Jerry Blalack was hanged here to-day for the murder of Thomas Brandenburg, on the 29th of November, 1880. The drop fell at noon. The gallows was erected in an enclosure in the jail yard. Only about a hundred spectators were admitted on tickets issued by the Sheriff. Blalock said he had been converted and was prepared for death. He left a written confession with the minister to be made public by him.

Baton Rouge, La., May 11.—Henry Revells was hanged this afternoon at Lake Providence, in East Carroll parish, in the presence of a large crowd, for the murder of Henry Hyams on October 5, 1878.

* * *

——The following gentlemen are urged by their friends for the Associate Judgeship, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Runkle: Alex. Kerr and Daniel Fleisher, of Potter; Hon. S. Gilland, of College, and we are also told H. A. Mingle, of Haines—all very excellent men. We also hear rumors that W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, and John Rishel, of Potter, are candidates.

— For a 25c corn broom, best to be found, go to Sechlers, also, for a seamless 25c bag, bail potash 10, good tomatoes 3 cans for 25c, Silver's corn 3 cans for 25c, Winslow's corn 3 cans for 45c, marrow fat peas 3 cans for 25c, Lima beans 3 cans for 42c, strawberries 3 cans for 90c, pine apples 3 cans for 70c, pie peaches 3 cans for 60c, Boston bean 18c per can. The following canned California fruits: Nectariens 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. Apricots 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. White cherries 35c, 3 cans $1. Green gages 35c, 3 cans $1. White muscat grapes 35c, 3 cans $1. Egg plums 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. Lemon cling peaches 36c, 3 cans $1. Bartlett pears 35c, 3 cans $1. Royal Baking Powder 40 cents for 1 lb. can. Bakers' Baking Powder 25 cents for 1 lb. can. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles 30 cents, 3 jars for 85 cents. Babbit's best soap 6 cents per bar, $5.25 per box of 100 bars. Fine new Turkey prunes 10c per pound. Bossine prunes 15c per pound, 4 lbs. for 50 cents. Large French prunes 20c per lb., 3 lbs. for 50 cents. Fine table syrup 60c per gallon, 5 gallon lots 55 cts. Boyd'g queen syrup 80c per gallon, 5 gallon lots 70 cts. Fine sugar cured hams 16c per pound, every ham waranted. Fine new cheese 18 cents per lb. Roasted coffee 14c per 1 lb. packages. Best granulated sugar 10 cents per pound.

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——Our exchanges often print names of big-bugs registered at their hotels, but Meyer's hotel in this place in one day can set them all in the shade. Its register of Friday has: Hon. John H. Orvis, Coal Operator; J. C. Harper, Proth'y & dealer in trout; Jas. McClain, Register & Director Bellefonte B & L. Ass'n; W. C. Heinle, District Att'y & Chairman Co. Com.; C. M. Bower, Treasurer of Bellefonte Glass M'f'g. Co.; D. F. Fortney, Commissioners' Att'y; T. J. Dunkle, Sheriff & dealer in rotten hemlock; A. S. Garman, Inkeeper & Merchant; J. L. Spangler, Trustee of Bellefonte Presb Church; Frank Bible, Recorder & Ex-Secretary Democratic Com.; Adam Hoy, President of Board Trustees Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, Pa.

* * *

——Expenses for car fare for 30 to 50 miles can be made by purchasing clothing at the Philad. Branch. On a single suit many a hard workingman has saved as much as a whole week's wages, when compared with prices at other establishments. The goods you purchase of Lewins are warranted as represented. All goods are plainly marked, and there is no favoritism, the poor man's cash being considered as good as the millionaire's. No man has yet been known to charge that he was not fairly dealt with at the Philad. Branch in every respect. People should remember that it was the Philad. Branch which put down the price of clothing.

* * *

News has been received that King Cetewayo, having advanced to attack Oham and Usibequ, the latter chiefs combined their forces and utterly routed Cetewayo. The first accounts of the engagement put the loss at six thousand men, but this is probably exaggerated.

Mr Wm. H. Fleming, 631 N; 12th St, Philad, Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for toning the system and for loss of appetite with good results."

——During the cool and wet spells of the last three weeks, farmers were greatly hindered in plowing and sowing, still they managed to make good use of the wet days by going to Lewins & Co., for their spring and summer suits, saving a great deal of money, because clothing is sold so astonishingly low at the Philad Branch, and the assortment one of the best in the state.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1883, as follows, to wit:

Aaronsburg. Business.	Class.	Tax.
M M Musser, Merchant	13	10 75
Philip Bros. do	13	10 75
Feidler & Kunkle do	13	10 75
Thos. Yearick, Druggist	14	7 75
Bellefonte.		
V J Bauer & Co, Grocer	13	10 75
Jos. Cedars, Confectioner	14	7 75
D M Wagner, Merchant	11	15 75
Cyrus Strickland, Grocer	14	7 75
E Brown, Jr. & Co, do	13	10 75
Bunnel & Akens, Musical Inst	14	7 75
James O'Brain, Pools		40 75
M. Levi & Co, Clothing	12	13 25
Goldsmith Bros., Merchants	8	30 75
S & A Loeb, Merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros, do	9	25 75
John Brachbill, Furniture	13	10 75
Harper Bros, Merchants	10	20 75
George Blackford, Tobacco	14	7 75
John Meese, Grocer	14	7 75
S Lewins & Co, Clothing	13	10 75
J H Sands, Confectioner	14	7 75
John Harris, Drugs	14	7 75
John Harris, Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
G W Downing, Billiards		50 75
C U Hoffer & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, Stationery	14	7 75
E. Graham & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
F P Blair, Jewelry	14	7 75
John D Sourbeck, Confectioner	14	7 75
Doll & Mingle, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
James Harris & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
J. Zeller & Son, Drugs	13	10 75
do Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Montgomery & Co, Mer. Tailors	14	7 75
H K Hicks, Hardware	9	25 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco	14	7 75
J C Miller & Co, Stationery	14	7 75
George E Lewis, Grocer	12	13 25
Valentines Stores, Lim., Mer	6	50 75
Wilson, McFarlain & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
W H Wilkinson, Sample Agent	13	10 75
F C Richards, Jewelry	14	7 75
F P Keichline, Tobacco	14	7 75
do Pool Table		30 75
A J Crouse, Tobacco	14	7 75
W R Teller, Pools		40 75
F P Green, Druggist	13	10 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
Sechler & Co, Grocer	11	15 75
B F Barnes, Pool Table		30 75
Gordon & Landis, Implements	14	7 75
Berwin, White & Co, Coal	13	10 75
L Brown, Grain and Coal	11	15 75
Spangler & Co, Furniture	14	7 75
Harry Teats & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
John Anderson, Bottler		50 75
Alexander & Co, Coal and Grain	11	15 75
C Smith Confectioner	14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, Stoves	14	7 75
J Powers & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
D Garman & Son, Dry Goods	14	7 75
Isaac Guggenheimer, Clothing	11	15 78
Mrs. L Hass, Brewer	8	25 75
Singer M'f'g Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
C G McMillen, Pool Table		30 75
M A Kirk, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	4	5 75
Fred Beezer, Distiller	8	25 75
Wm. Brown, Bottler		50 75
Benore.		
J I Thompson & Co. Merchants	12	13 25
J B Mattern, Merchant	12	13 25
J B Mattern, do	14	7 75
Blanchard.		
J A Quigley, Merchant	13	10 75
H W Hover, do	13	10 75
J I Kunes do	13	10 75
A E Graham, Pool Table		30 75
Boalsburg.		
Thos. F Riley, Grocer	14	7 75
S H Stover, Merchant	14	7 75
G B Jack, do	14	7 75
J N Dinges, Dry Goods and Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
Centre Hall.		
Clevan Dinges, Merchant	12	13 25
Wm. Wolf & Son do	12	13 25
J D Murray, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
J O Deininger, Hardware	14	7 75
W A Boal, Agent Merchant	14	7 75
Centre Hill.		
H J Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
M Strohm, do	13	10 75
Coburn.		
Samuel Grenninger, Merchant	14	7 75
P H Stover, Grain and Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do	8	25 75
Geo. Stover, Distiller	10	10 75
R F Vonada, Grocer	14	7 75
Fleming.		
A J & T E Griest, Merchants	11	15 75
do do Drugs		5 75
B F Leathers, Merchant	12	13 25
Union Co-operative Association, Limited, Merchants	14	7 75
J L Sommerville, Drugs	14	7 75
Fowler.		
S S Miles, Merchant	14	7 75
Guyer.		
C W Keith, Merchant	14	7 75
Houserville.		
L M Houser & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
Howard.		
B Lauth, Merchant	9	25 75
Lucas & Bro., Mer. and Coal Dealer	11	15 75
H A Moore, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
N L Shenck, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Kline do	14	7 75
Robert Cook do	14	7 75
John W Cook do	14	7 75
J B Antes do	14	7 75
B Weber & Co, Mer. and coal dealers	11	15 75
Anson Schenck, Hardware	14	7 75
Hublersburg.		
Henry Brown, Merchant	13	10 75
S H Goodhart, do	13	10 75
Julian Furnace.		
J C Hoover, Merchant	14	7 75
D Irvin, do	14	7 75
Phoenix Plaining Mill Co. Mer	14	7 75
J Parsons, Grocer	14	7 75
Lemont.		
J B Wasson, Merchant	14	7 75
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co, Mer	12	13 25
D F Taylor, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
Linden Hall.		
D Hess, Merchant	13	10 75
Loveville.		
Rhodes & Smith, Merchants	13	10 75
Madisonburg.		
A Ocker, Merchant	13	10 75
Martha Furnace.		
J I Thompson, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Williams do	14	7 75
Milesburg.		
A T Boggs, Grocer	14	7 75
W B Miles & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
C H Else & Bro, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
A W Rishel & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
John Hibler, Merchant	14	7 75
E H Carr, Coal dealer	14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn, Merchants	11	15 75
Wm. Lucas do	14	7 75
A C Iddings & Co, Limited, Mer	12	13 25
Mrs. S Lucas & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Howe Mfg Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
Millheim.		
H H Tomlinson, Merchant	12	13 25
Jacob Eisenhuth, Drugs and Grocer	14	7 75
J W Snook, Merchant	13	10 75
Musser & Smith, Hardware	13	10 75
Jerome Speigelmeyer, Merchant	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son do	14	7 75
J W Stam, Merchant	14	7 75
J A Pensyl, Pools & Billiards		40 75
Moshannon.		
A M McClain, Merchant	14	7 75
Nittany.		
Mrs. M E Holmes, Merchant	13	10 75
Penn Hall.		
J B Fisher, Merchant	12	13 25
Philipsburg.		
Matley & Shelow, Tobacco & Con	14	7 75
C Munson & Son, Merchants	8	30 75
Kessler & Huffinger, do	8	30 75
W D A Naugel, Jewelry	14	7 75
J F Barber, Hardware	13	10 75
W H McCausland, Jewelry	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants	6	50 75
R F Mull, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	3	10 75
E M McKinney, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
G Parker, (Ex) Stationery	14	7 75
W E Burchfield, Grocer	14	7 75
A W Harper, do	14	7 75
E M Tonner, Furniture	14	7 75
L J & K Switzer, Stationery	13	10 75
J Lytle & Co, Grocers	12	13 25
S Sprankle & Son, Merchants	13	10 74
Crissman & Nice, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	3	10 75
F Meyers, Clothing	13	10 75
W N Ake, Grocer and Confectionery	14	7 75
J Russ, Green Grocer	14	7 75
Strouse & Lehman, Mer	10	20 75
G W Howorth, Confectioner	14	7 75
E F & W A Blowers & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
W H Derland, Tobacco & Conf'r	14	7 75
Silas Reese, Grocer	12	13 25
R Arisman, do	14	7 75
John Peightal, Furniture	14	7 75
A A Ryan, Grocer	14	7 75
J Sankey, Boots and Shoes	14	7 74
B B Kreamer, Pool and Billiards		50 75
G Lyon & Co, Merchants	8	40 75
M E George, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
C G Herlinger, Clothing	11	15 75
J M Hall & Co, Hardware	10	25 75
H O Hoffer, Pools and Billiards		50 75
do Tobacco	14	7 75
Alfred Jones, Hardware	11	15 75
J N Koonover, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
Stewart & Johnson, Furniture & Grocer	11	15 25
Stevens, Brinton & Co, Merchants	11	15 25
Williamsport Oil Co, Wholesale	12	13 25
A R Feistel, Jeweler	14	7 75
D S Smith & Co, Grocer	14	7 75
John Nuttall & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
E A Davis & Son, Jewelry	14	7 75
J H Boring, Mus. Instruments	14	7 75
Pine Glen.		
G R Boak, Merchant	13	10
Pine Grove Mills.		
J C Sample & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
Wm. D Snyder, do	13	10 75
D M Weaver, Grocer	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap.		
W H Noll, Jr., & Bro, Merchants	14	7 75
R P Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Mann, do	14	7 75
H Eckenroth (estate) Merchant	14	7 75
G Haag, Distiller	8	25 75
Port Matilda.		
Chaney & Thompson, Merchants	13	10 75
S S Miles & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
A W Reese, do	13	10 75
Potters Mills.		
Thompson & Smith, Merchants	14	7 75
S Strong, Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg.		
Gramley Bros., Merchants	13	10 75
J R Brumgart, do	13	10 75
Rock Springs.		
A G Ewing, Merchant	13	10 75
J C Goheen, do	14	7 75
do do	13	10 75
Roland.		
Curtin & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
Sandy Ridge.		
W R Miller, Merchant	9	25 75
W J Jackson, do	10	20 75
Snow Shoe.		
G R Boak & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
Sommerville & Co, do	11	15 75
J S Ewing, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
W H Wood, Jewelry	14	7 75
Herbert Williams, Grocer	14	7 75
Samuel Boyer, Confectionery	14	7 75
Joseph Thompson, Grocer	14	7 75
Wm. Graur & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
do do Pat. Medicines	4	5 75
Spring Mills.		
G R Speigelmyer & Co, Merch'ts	13	10 75
Whitmer & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
G A Runk, Grain & Coal	13	10 75
J D Long, Merchant, Grain & Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do do	11	15 75
John A Grenoble, Hardware	14	7 75
State College.		
J & J Stewart, Merchants	12	13 25
Stormstown.		
R J P Gray, Merchant	11	15 75
J H Griffin, Grocer	14	7 75
Juniata Mining Co, Limited, Mer	13	10 75
Tusseyville.		
S M Swartz, Merchant	13	10 75
Walker.		
Mrs. S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
H Yearick & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Wolf's Store.		
J S Emerick, Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward.		
Wolf & Hosterman, Merchants	13	10 75
N W Eby & Co, Distillers	8	25 75
Zion.		
D Soit, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman, Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above Appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

TAVERN LICENSES.

John Ramsdale, Philipsburg	5	50 75
James Passmore do	5	50 75
S B Row do	5	50 75
John A McOmber do	5	50 75
Bernard Coyle do	5	50 75
John Sheham do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner, Philipsburg (wholesale)	12	30 75
F H Lehman, Bellefonte	5	50 75
W R Teller do	5	50 75
Daniel Garman do	5	50 75
C G McMillen do	5	50 75
E Brown do	5	50 75
Howard & M'Gowan do	5	50 75
John Odenkirk, Potter twp	5	50 75
Samuel T Frain, Millheim	5	50 75
Henry Robb, Walker twp	5	50 75
D J Moyer, Centre Hall	5	50 75
D H Ruhl, Potter twp	5	50 75
George Miller, Spring Mills	5	50 75
John H Bibby, do do	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner, Coburn	5	50 75
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush twp	5	50 75
E A Nolan, Snowshoe	5	50 75
Harvey Witherite do	5	50 75
John G Uzzel do	5	50 75
John J Delaney do	5	50 75
T F Moyer, Madisonburg	5	50 75
H G Shafer, Aaronsburg	5	50 75
A Kohlbrecker, Milesburg	5	50 75
Gotlieb Haag, Spring twp	5	50 75
Jas A Livingstone, Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Jonas Stetler, Worth twp	5	50 75
W S Musser, Millheim	5	50 75
Jacob Cook, Howard	5	50 75
SALOON LICENSE.		
Fred R Rollins, Bellefonte	5	30 75
EATING HOUSES.		
John Anderson, Bellefonte		20 75
Fred Smith do		20 75
Samuel Boyer, Snowshoe		20 75
Martin Haley do		20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Taverns, Saloons and Wholesale Licenses of Centre County is correct.

L. B., FRANK,
Appraiser.

4tmay10

ENGRAVEN ON HIS HANDS.

A minor chord is touched to-night
As, listening to the wind,
I think of those gone out of sight,
Leaving no trace behind.
Their spirit forms I try to grasp,
And hold in warm embrace,
But find no substance when I clasp
The phantoms of my chase.

Yes, plainly I discern the forms,
And know the features dear;
My heart with holy rapture warms
To feel their presence near.
I close my eyes to feast my soul,
And shut out earth for heaven,
To talk with those who've reached the goal
And proved their sins forgiven.

I join their song; my spirit soars
With theirs to fields immortal,
And in the ear of Jesus pours
A claim to that bright portal.
He stoops; my soul with rapture thrills;
Upon his palm engraven
I read my name; my spirit fills;
I'm overwhelmed with heaven.

SALLY A. HUMES.

How to Serve Breakfasts, Luncheons and Teas.

The breakfast should be always of an appetizing character, as it is one of our principal meals, and, as Leigh Hunt tells us, "breakfast is the foundation of the day's employment, and oftentimes of its health;" therefore its surroundings should be made as attractive as possible; and, although they should be very different from the elaborate decorations of the dinner-table, they should be made as pleasing. And a pretty breakfast service of English or French china, with all the variety of dishes for meats, vegetables, eggs, toasts, cakes, jams and fresh fruits, will add greatly to the appearance of the table and not draw very heavily upon the purse of paterfamilies. A good set of English ware can be purchased for from $12 to $15, which will give you a much better appetite than if your food is served upon cracked, chipped, plain white ware, with coffee cups so thick that your lips can hardly fit over their brims.

Money spent in purchasing attractive ware and other table furniture is often well spent, because it gives a relish to your food. Do you doubt it? Try it for yourselves. Contrast a table well served and covered with an ecru or white damask cloth with red or blue borders, and napkins to match, an English set of dishes, bright silver and sparkling glass, with well-cooked meat and potatoes, albeit nothing more than an appetizing, well-browned "hash," flanked with hot rolls, baked apples, buttered toast and a well-made cup of coffee, with boiling-hot milk and rich cream, and a table covered with a spotted, greasy, red cloth, or worse still an oil-cloth, ugly white ware, silver dull as pewter, badly washed glass, upon which the richest of crockery is served, and for which should you have the best appetite?

Give me the spotless cloth and the dainty furnishings, with oatmeal porridge and simple fare, and bright faces and kindly hearts, and I will not ask for a more delicious repast.

"Is not the life more than meat? the body more than raiment?"

We must eat to live, but should we not make our tables so attractive at each meal of the day that when our children have grown up and gone forth from the guardianship of home they will always remember the delights of home-fare and the enjoyments of the table?

The innate refinement of every person is said to be more apparent at the table than anywhere else; therefore every child should learn at the home-table refinements of eating.

But if meals are badly served and quickly disposed of, and dishes are hustled on the table crowded together, and the whole meal is dispatched in ten or fifteen minutes, without a thought of anything but stowing it away in the quickest possible time, how can a child learn to eat decently?

The father and the mother must, themselves, eat slowly and properly if they would teach their children to do so, and save them a great amount of embarrassment when they sit at private or public tables elsewhere.

Let your table linen be well ironed and clean, no matter how coarse it is, and the dishes neatly arranged and in order, no matter whether they are white, or blue, or brown, or of various colors, with the salts, and castor, and butter, and plates in their places; the cups and saucers, coffee or teapot, sugar-bowl, creamer and slop-bowl at the side and in front of the mistress' plate. Meat and vegetables placed in front of the master, bread and saucers on each side, and a vase or bowl of flowers in the centre of the table, and you will be prepared to entertain any guests whom you may desire to invite to your home. A glassful of morning-glories will glorify the breakfast table still more. Try it when they are in their glory and prove the truth of the assertion.

HOW TO SERVE LUNCHEONS.

Etymologists tell us that the word luncheon is derived from clutch or clunch, and signifies a handful of food; but in these later days it surely has lost its signification, as a lunch party of the period is often a very elaborate and costly affair, and it will serve in lieu of an invitation to a dinner party, but with one drawback, viz., that only gentlemen of leisure can be present at the repast.

In France the luncheon is called dejeuner a la fourchette—the breakfast with a fork—the first breakfast being served in one's apartment, and consisting chiefly of rolls, sometimes accompanied by an egg, and always with a cupful of strong coffee, while the luncheon serves for an early dinner for the children and a substantial meal for adults.

Luncheons are one of the most agreeable institutions of social life, and no repast can be made more wholesome and enjoyable, and as the feminine element is usually predominent, it is needless to say that they are always chatty and often brilliant.

There is much less formality in serving a luncheon than a dinner, but it is usually composed of several courses, and the sweets ate placed upon the table, as in a dinner a la Russe.

Raw oysters form the first course at a stylish lunch; then comes soup or bouillon, a strong clear beef soup.

The meats may be hot or cold, and salads are always served, and then pastries sweets, ices and fruits.

Ten courses or more are frequently served at elaborate lunch parties in large cities. Claret wine and champagne are also handed around, and black coffee is the last course with crackers and cheese and candied ginger, as at dinner parties.

After the removal of the solid dishes the servants do not remain at lunch—but everything needed should be placed upon the table or sideboard before they leave. At large lunch parties the viands are often served upon the table and handed round to the guests standing, as at a supper-party. And the ladies wear reception hats or bonnets, only removing the outer wrap and the gloves.

But, if possible, it is better to provide seats for all—and have little tables scattered about in library and dining-room if they adjoin, with small table-cloths upon each, and the needful articles.

And four or six can be served at each table. This avoids a crush about the main table of refreshments, and is far more agreeable and comfortable for the guests and hostess.

Unless particularly invited to prolong the visit, the guest takes leave of the host and hostess at the conclusion of the repast, and says: "How enjoyable it has been!" or makes some flattering, pleasing remark upon the surroundings, the day, or any little incidents connected with the occasion which may occur to her.

TEA PARTIES.

Tea parties as a formal meal are only given in the country, as the late dinner takes their place. But "5-o'clock teas"—repast served between luncheon and an 8-o'clock dinner, in the city—are all the rage, and have become a favorite mode of entertaining one's friends, both in England and the United States.

They are more informal meals than luncheons, because the tea equipage is placed in the library or reception-room or back parlor, and one of the young ladies of the house serves "the beverage that cheers and not inebriates," while the lady of the house receives her guests, and gentlemen pass the cups, but a servant is always in attendance.

It is, however, made the occasion of displaying rare china; and the hostess takes special pains to procure very highly flavored Pekoe-orange tea, and to have her silver tea-kettle boiled upon the table and the tea made there.

Rare flowers are also exhibited and rare teagowns are worn by the ladies, and everything is made as "extremely esthetical and rarely poetical" as the hostess can arrange affairs.

The highly flavored cupful of tea with thin wafers, sandwiches and cakes of several kinds, furnish all the refreshments, and ladies wear the same hats and dresses as at reception or lunch parties. But frequently music and dancing are introduced as parts of the entertainment and the guests remain longer than at luncheon parties.

At "the dansant," which is usually inscribed upon the cards of invitation, a suitable dress for dancing should be worn, with or without a hat as the wearer prefers. But the dress should not be as elaborate as a ball dress.

A "high tea" is, to some extent, in place of a dinner, and savory cold meats, salads, preserves, oysters, cakes and ices of all descriptions can be served. And the guests remain until a late hour, and cards, dancing and music are en regle for their amusement.

The tea-table is often decorated with baskets or dishes of flowers, and small bouquets are laid at each plate and several courses are served, with white grapes and a cordial glass of noyeau for the last course.

A beautiful device for ornamenting a lunch, dinner or tea-table is a mirror with large glass globules around the outer edge, and a glass basket of simila design, filled with fruits and flowers, is placed in the centre of it, and around it are grouped low cup-shaped glasses, each holding a rare orchid or an exquisite rosebud, with a few ferns, and after the repast the flowers are given to the guests. It is said that the time will soon come when we Americans will think less of entertaining our friends with every delicacy of our country and all the climes of the earth, and will derive more pleasure in intellectual conversation, mingled with charming music and the exhibition of rare sets of engravings, with which to interest our guests. In short, mind will predominate over the sensual appetites, and brains will assert their rule over stomach. A "big feed" involves a great outlay of money and time—and of what gain is it? Not the least; but rather much injury is the result, and the sooner we learn this lesson the better it will be for ourselves.

The Statues at Thebes.

Dean Stanley was once asked by a friend what he considered to be the best written passage in his works. He replied at once, "The description of the colossal statues at Thebes, in my 'Sinai and Palestine.'" It is, indeed, a very fine passage. He is speaking of the Rameses, and relating what it must have been before it was flung down by some extraordinary catastrophe, and before the Arabs had scooped their millstones out of its face. "It was," he said, "the largest statue in the world. Far and wide that enormous head must have been seen eyes, mouth and ears. Far and wide you must have seen his vast hands resting on his elephantine. You sit on his breast and look at the Osiride statues which support the portico of the temple, and which anywhere else would put to shame even the statues of the cherubs in St. Peter's—and they seem pigmies before him. His arm is thicker than their whole bodies. The only similarity to him must have been the gateway, which rose in pyramidal towers, now broken down and rolling in a wild ruin down to the plain. Nothing which now exists in the world can give any notion of what the effect must have been when he was erect. * * * No one who entered that building, could have thought of anything else but that stupendous being who thus had raised himself up above the whole world of gods and men." Then, speaking of the two other statues of Amenophis, he adds: "The sun was setting; the African range glowed red behind them; the green plain was dyed with a deeper green beneath them; and the shades of evening veiled the vast rents and fissures in their aged frames. As I looked back on them in the sunset, and rose up in front of the background of the mountain, they seem indeed as if they were part of it. And yet * * * The human character is never lost. Their faces are dreadfully mutilated; indeed, the largest has no face at all, but is, from the waist upward, a mass of stones and rocks piled together in the form of a human head and body. Still, especially in that dim light, and from their lofty thrones, they seem to have faces only of hideous and grinning ugliness."
—*Ex.*

Strength of an Egg Shell.

Some years ago an engineer, now prominent in the official management of our great railroads, was superintending the construction of a new road in Pennsylvania. After supper one evening he strolled into the "settin'-room" of the country tavern, where some twenty men were seated around the stove, smoking and chatting. A regular down-East Yankee was expounding the remarkable strength of the arch, its use and application in mechanics, and illustrating his remarks by pawing a half-bushel measure.

"You ain't no idee," said he, "how strong the arch is if ye set it right—if ye know how. Now, there's the egg—nothin's got a prettier arch than the egg, and if you set it right it's mighty strong. Why, I kin set an egg on this floor in sich a shape that ye can't break it with this half-bushel measure."

A general murmur of sneering disbelief ran around the room; but the Yankee was game.

"I said I kin, and I kin, and I'll bet the drinks for the crowd on it."

Our engineer hated a Yankee, and though a reserved man, he could not permit a Yankee to bluff a whole party with such an arrogant and preposterous statement, so he quietly said:

"I will take that bet."

An egg was brought in from the kitchen and handed to the Yankee. He took it and stood it upon the floor in the *corner of the room.*

Our engineer did not even attempt to fill a square corner with a round measure, but paid for the drinks and retired, sadder and wiser.

Agricultural.

The Strawberry.

If the best results are expected from setting out the plants in the spring the work must be done early, for nothing is more beneficial to them than the spring rains. Until well rooted the plants cannot stand the slightest degree of dryness in the soil, and hence, if they are transplanted in time to get the rains of this season, a larger proportion of them will thrive. One of the most essential points to be observed in strawberry culture is to push the plants forward the first year. Every blossom that appears and every runner that takes root robs the plant of so much vitality, and the effect is always seen the following season; therefore the blossoms should be plucked off and not allowed to fruit, while the runners should be promptly checked whenever they begin to push forward. To successfully grow strawberries requires more than the average proportion of labor, but the vines always yield abundantly to good cultivation. The ground should be plowed deep and well worked into a fine condition preparatory to the reception of the young plants. After setting the plants in position, the distance apart being that which best suits for cultivation with hoe and cultivator, they should be kept clean and free from grass and weeds, for the plants will not grow as they should unless protected in that respect.

The proper method of manuring is to use only such material as is fine and thoroughly decomposed. The most economical way of applying it is to raise the vine with the hand and scatter the manure around the stem and over the roots; but to thoroughly broadcast the whole field is better. The best fertilizer of an artificial character is superphosphate, and the addition of wood ashes is an improvement. Should there be a scarcity of wood ashes a substitute may be used in the shape of kainit or German potash salts (sulphate of potash), which is procurable from fertilizer manufacturers. Lime is considered by some growers to be injurious, but plaster is a valuable assistant.

A beginner will easily make mistakes in selecting varieties. Some are bisexual and fertilize themselves, while other varieties must be planted in company with those that are required to fertilize them, as the crescent, for instance. The old standard, Wilson, though discarded every season, is always relied upon when new varieties fail, and in addition to the hardness of the vines and the sub-acidity, good keeping qualities and color of the fruit, is the best for shipping. Although the Wilson, produces berries of medium size, it can be made to yield them of large proportions if the excess of berries is taken off, which, though causing a reduction in their number, does not detract from their bulk in measurement, the price also being higher in market and the quality improved.

Among the later varieties are the Sharpless, Bidwell, Manchester and Mount Vernon, the Manchester being considered the best for light soil. The Kentucky is a late strawberry, of good quality, and productive. In the Crescent, Green Prolific and Hovey's Seedling, the stamens are abortive, and the Wilson is usually planted between them, owing to the flowers being pistillate, one row of plants with well-developed stamens being sufficient for seven rows of the pistillates. The principal obstacle is the inclination of the staminate varieties to crowd out the others, but this can be avoided by careful cultivation.

Strawberries can be transplanted in the fall, if preferred, and as the cold season comes on should receive careful mulching. In fact, all strawberries should be mulched for protection in winter, but more especially young plants. Should new plants be desired at any time a few rows should be allowed to produce runners for that purpose, but every other portion of the field should be guarded against such effort on the part of the plants, as the propagation by runners is in direct opposition to the propagation by seed, thus lessening the tendency for fruit production.

Farm Notes.

Cotton-seed oil is being used as a substitute for lard, the consumption increasing very fast.

The season has opened well for fruit, and the prospect seems good for a full crop.

One who has had experience at artificial hatching advises the use of Leghorn cocks with large Brahma or Cochin hens. The cross is a good one and the eggs invariably hatch.

There is nothing better for potatoes than wood ashes. They should be spread on the plowed ground and harrowed in, or they may be sown just before planting or after it.

In answer to inquiries why hens lay soft-shell eggs, it may be stated tha the difficulty is caused by a lack of lime. Pounded oyster shells should be within easy reach of the fowls at all times.

To every barrel of flour (196 pounds) there is about forty pounds of bran. It is too light to ship except at high rates, and there is an opportunity for some inventor to devise a method for compressing it into bales as is the case with hay.

Every one interested in potatoes should try on a small scale new varieties till they find something adapted to their cultivation, etc., and by being a little careful, can double their yield on any of the old kinds with but little additional expense.

Tennessee reports the largest product of sorghum syrup, and New Jersey the most sugar. Every year the product increases and, with the improvements now being added every season in cultivation and manufacture, sugar will be as easily produced at the North as in Louisiana.

Clover is not always best when sown with a grain crop. The theory that the rapidly growing grain shades the young plants and accelerates their growth is doubtless true in some instances; but it is equally true that there are seasons when it would succeed better when sown alone.

The *Gardener's Monthly* advises owners of fruit trees to remember that the trees, like grain and vegetable crops, must have manure to keep up their fertility. An annual top-dressing is best. If the manure cannot be had, fresh earth from ditches or roadsides spread half an inch or so deep under the trees will have a wonderful effect.

A Western farmer who tried wheat bran as a manure for wheat reports that the effect of an application of one ton of bran to the acre was equal to that obtained from the usual application of a mixture of bone-dust, guano, lime and wood-ashes, and the difference in yield of the crops that received bran as compared with those not so treated was very great.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says that those who undertake to raise seedlings from the rhubarb as a means of improving the quality will be disappointed, as the plants fresh from seed, though vigorous and healthy, will vary as seedlings of all plants do. A choice sort once established is easily increased by taking off eyes, with a bit of root, in October.

Good Sense and Honesty.

A writer for the Cornhill *Magazine* says: When the Englishman first looks at the waters of the Hudson dancing in the sun, the long smokeless streets with their busy crowds, certainly not of English people, his immediate impulse is to fall back on his earliest traveling companion, his scanty store of French, and to ask his way in that tongue. So strong is the impression of foreign locality which the climate and the aspect of the city give him, that it is some time before he becomes accustomed to expect to hear English from those tall, spare, keen-eyed men who talk so little, in so low a tone. When we meet Americans in Europe their accent attracts attention; when we are among them, with climate and manners and dress and expression so different from our own, our surprise is to find them at home in our language. The spacious hall of the hotel is not reserved for the guests and the servants. It is filled by a busy crowd. Not that they are always moving about or talking. The men who sit in the arm-chairs against the wall or clustered round the pillars that support the dome, are not idle, vacant-eyed loungers. They closely observe each passer-by, now and again glide through the crowd to claim an old acquaintance or to give attendance to a promised rendezvous. Loud talking is much more frequent among the women. In ordinary business the American is never noisy. He says little. It may be to the point or not, according to his good sense or honesty of purpose, but it is generally brief and always delivered in a quiet low key. As both good sense and honesty are leading characteristics of the American people, the exception here made to the general terseness of their ordinary communications is but an exception.

A Kind-Hearted Princess.

Seldom is it that "stories" about the princess of Wales are circulated, but a recent issue of the Whitehall *Review* recalls one, of an incident that occurred a few years ago, which is worth repeating, as giving an insight to the practical kindliness of her truly loyal heart. An Austrian general visiting at Sandringham, while saying "good night" to his royal host, chanced to stumble and sprained his ankle so that for several days he was confined to his bed. Not only did the prince call frequently to inquire after his condition, but the princess also came every day and read aloud to him at his bedside to divert his mind from the pain he was suffering. "I know of none of my own family except my mother who would have done the same for me," the general alway adds with a grateful tremor in his voice, when he relates the story.

Sanitary Hints.

When one has had a fever, and the hair is falling off, take a teacupful of sage steeped well in a quart of soft water; strain off into a tight bottle with an ounce of borax added. Use as a wash for the head.

Bulwer says: "We live in an age of overmental culture. We neglect too much simple, healthy, outer life, in which there is so much positive joy. In turning to the world within us we grow blind to the beautiful world without.

For dyspepsia pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime; let stand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it's ready for use. Put three tablespoonfuls in a cup of milk, and drink any time, usually before meals.

SPRING FOOD.—If we would escape spring diseases and "spring medicines," it is needful to adapt our food to the weather, as we do our clothing. While the carbons (as the sweets, fats and starch) may be used in cold weather as the means of sustaining the animal heat at about 98 deg. Fah. (as it *must* be), on the return of warm weather, these are not needed for that purpose. If they are continued, or if we disregard the indications of nature as seen in a diminished appetite for them, as well as for the usual amount of food, we must expect that the stomach will rebel, and that we shall become "bilious," or "piggish" as Dio Lewis expresses it In such a case, when the winter appetite, like our thick clothing, is put off or reduced, to attack nature by an attempt to pamper the appetite by the use of delicacies and choice viands, overloading the stomach (and of course raising the temperature of the body) is the height of folly. This results in the overworking of the stomach deranging the organs of digestion, and in general inviting disease. Aside from such follies, the employment of appetizers, tonics, "spring medicines" would be unnecessary. We know enough to regulate the diet of the horse and cow (more valuable!) and prevent spring diseases in *them.* As a rule our appetites indicate what treatment we should adopt for ourselves, since our winter and summer appetites, both in regard to quantity and kinds, materially differ—less in summer, and but little of the oils, sweets and starch, and of the heaters and fatteners. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that the appetite does not change as promptly as the weather does; and therefore we continue our winter food so long as to induce disease, instead of changing our food as we do our clothing.

Rules of Riding.

In mounting, face the near side of the horse. The near side is the nearest yourself. If you stand on the right side of the horse, which is the wrong side, when you mount, you will face the crupper. Then everybody will know that your name is Johan Gottlieb Ernsige Felger.

If you cannot mount from the ground, lead the horse to a high fence, say "whoa" two or three times, and jump over the horse's ears. You will light somewhere on his neck, and you will have plenty of time to adjust yourself while the horse is running away. Another method of mounting, largely practiced by young gentlemen from the city, is to balance yourself on one foot on the fence, and point the other leg at the horse, in the general direction of the saddle, saying "whoa" all the time. The horse, after this gesture has been repeated a few times, backs away, pulls the alleged rider off the fence, and walks up and down the lane with him at a rapid gallop. This gives the rider, in about ten minutes, all the exercise he wants for a week.

If by some miracle you manage to get into the saddle, hold on with both hands, and say "whoa." The faster the horse goes the tighter you must hold on, and the louder you must "holler."

If you are from New York or Philadelphia, you will shorten the stirrups until your knees are on a level with your chin. Then as you ride you will rise to your feet and stand in the attitude of a man peering over a fence to look for his dog, and then suddenly fall in the saddle like a man who has stepped on a banana skin.

The Consiglio di Sanita of Italy has passed a resolution regulating the importation of patent medicines which will interest English and American travelers and patentees. With the exception of Holloway's pills, Henry's magnesia, and a few other preparations, the lists of admissible medicines is wholly French.

Mrs. Craycroft, the sister of Sir John Franklin, died lately at her house at Dorking at the age of ninety. She spent the greater part of her fortune on the expeditions which were sent to the Arctic regions in search of the famous explorer.

Chinese Aggressiveness.

China is becoming bumptious since the more thorough discipline of her army and her acquisition of several ironclads. The manner of the Court of Peking toward foreign powers is often insolent while acts that have a warlike meaning are not infrequent. Several years ago, when China was so much occupied with the Taeping rebellion as to be unable to put down insurrection in that remote quarter of her dominions, the Russians, in self-defense and to prevent the entire slaughter of the population, took possession of the Kuldja, the northwestern province. When the rebellion was subdued the province was ceded back to China, Russia only retaining the western portion and receiving an indemnity from the injuries she had suffered. For a while every thing went on well in the restored territory, but during the last year, owing to the insolence of the local Governor and hostility to the non-Chinese native population, who had by the treaty permission to place themselves under Russian protection, there is a great deal of friction, which may eventually lead to war.

The relations of China with Japan are not agreeable. Some years ago there was a dispute between the two nations in regard to some not very valuable islands, which were at last taken in an arbitrary way by Japan. Since this difficulty, which was never amicably adjusted, Japan has made a lodgment in Corea, and though the latter is nominally subject to China, has acquired at the Corean Court a far greater amount of influence than her rival. War between them is possible, and though China has a larger army and a more efficient navy, Japan is more isolated, and the result would be doubtful. The feeling between England and China is not cordial. In pursuance of her policy of exclusiveness, China wishes to prevent the landing of an ocean cable at Shanghai, and England threatens to use force if necessary to effect her purpose. In case of a war with Japan it is not probable that Russia would look on as a silent spectator. She is not yet satisfied with the situation on the Amoor, though she has all of the north bank to the ocean and a strip of the territory on the south bank, extending from the mouth of the river to Corea and some hundreds of miles to the westward. She will never be content until she possesses the entire basin of that great stream, including a good part of Corea and most of Mantchoovia, a fertile region which borders on the Amoor for more than a thousand miles. Its climate is much milder than that part of Siberia lying on the opposite side of the river, and in case Russia shall build a railroad from the Ural to the Pacific it would be absolutely needed to prevent detours of many hundred miles to the northward. Russia has, as yet, no part on the Pacific not closed by ice for several months in the year and it will hardly be possible to acquire one without coming into hostile contact with the Chinese Empire. The latter would do well to maintain amicable relations with Western Powers, for she is sure to have the worst of it in any foreign encounter, She has an army without efficient soldiers and a navy which she does not know how to manipulate to advantage, besides which there are signs of insubordination that may lead to other rebellions as disasterous as that of the Taeping.

Fashion.

Valenciennes lace is extensively utilized for under garments. Light surah and satin petticoats have trimmings of three rows of black or white lace.

Jonquil and mandarin yellow, mahogany, tobacco and Havana brown, Turkey red, French gray and corn-flower blue are the names of the colors which will be most fashionable for millinery purposes this season.

The coverings of dress parasols are of the richest brocaded and foulard silks, with flounces of Spanish white or black lace. A varicolored bow adorns one panel of the parasol. The sticks are of white ash or ebonized wood, tastefully carved, with a loop handle.

Corsets are very long and quite low back and front, so as not to interfere with the low-neck waists. Corsets for day wear are of black or seal-colored satin, trimmed with Chantilly or Valenciennes lace. For evening toilets there are white satin corsets trimmed with lace ruchings. All shades of satin are used for corsets, but black and white are most generally worn.

Silk stockings for day use are in the color of the suit. Ecru silk hose are the only kind worn with all evening toilets. When the stockings match the dress the corners are embroidered with silk. The favorite shoe worn at present is open over the top of the foot and tied on the instep. On the large bows trimming the shoes are two butterfly wings of plaited material.

Lace of all kinds is still to be used in great profusion, and it is not strange that the fashion continues, for this delicate trimming is more becoming to both young and old than garniture of any other description. Black, white, bise, ecru, cream, ficelle, pale coffee-colored, as well as dark-hued Spanish laces in myrtle green, olive, garnet, and the like, to match the color of the custome, are employed on silks, woolen and other materials suitable for the street, while the more delicate tints are at present reserved for evening wear. Later on, these airy trimmings will decorate the exquisite toilets of French muslin, sateen, linen lawn and tinted organdie, the indications being that dreeses of this kind will be in as great fashion as they proved last year. Silver and gold lace will be used upon fancy dress materials, such as Chambery gauze. Brussels net and India silk muslins, brocaded with silver or gold dots, moons, flowers or small fruits.

The designs for fancy jewelry are swords, very large cimeters, lances, horseshoes and birds. As few women care to have their diamonds frequently mounted, these fancy articles are very generally resorted to. Medallions are replaced by soft ribbon-band necklaces, with small designs in Egyptian and Etruscan style. They sit tight around the neck; some ladies use their diamond parures for head ornaments, and these are placed among the leaves of flowers.

For young girls the Marguerite dress is very much in favor. It is open in a square, which is generally edged with a strip of dark velvet or silk, and the opening is filled up with a high-necked chemisette of plaited material either the same as that of the dress, if it is fine enough, or one different from it, if not. For instance, a dress of flax-gray nun's veiling. The bodice, open in a square, is bound with dark blue velvet. This bodice is plain, with a dark blue velvet waistband; it is draped up very high on the left side with dark blue silk cord, showing an underskirt of plaited dark blue faille. The sleeves are composed of two puffings of the nun's veiling, divided by a bracelet of dark blue velvet; they are finished with velvet cuffs. The plaited chemisette, which terminates the bodice up to the neck, is of the same material as the dress. Dark colored cashmere may be used instead of velvet, in which case the skirt would also be made of cashmere.

Many small capotes are worn as well as round hats. The latter have trimmings of plumes and draperies of old Irish or Genoa lace, fastened down with colored shell-pins. The novelties for hats are gold and colored laces in Persian style, and light shell-pins in all sizes. Small capotes are covered with silk lace ruchings, and the microscopic crowns are of Ottoman epingline or of velvet to match the dress. For instance, for wear with a green Ottoman velvet toilet the capote has a green uffed crown and a brim of black or white lace worked with jet stars and arranged in seven or eight rows of plaiting. Many colored straw hats are to be worn. They are trimmed with Pompadour or plaid ribbon, with Pompadour threads running through the ribbon. The colors to be used for spring bonnets are "canaque" shade, crushed strawberry and "bleu Meduse." These shades are combined without regard to the effect they produce. For traveling and country wear Greenaway capelines will be favored. They consist of shirrings, black lace and bandeaus of flowers placed against the hair.

Fond of Snakes.

There is one thing about Prof. Bell Florida agent of the Smithsonian Institute, which his neighbors do not like and that is the pleasure which he takes in the companionship of venomous snakes. A countryman called on the professor the other day, and as he entered the room a huge rattlesnake dropped off a sofa pillow which had been placed upon a chair for his accommodation, glided into a corner, coiled, and, waving his head back and forth, shook his rattles viciously at the intruder. "Grest beeswax!" exclaimed the countryman. "Come in!" said the professor, cordially, handing his caller the chair just vacated by the snake. "Don't mind him, he's not used to strangers, that's all." The snake obeyed an order to "hush and fuss," but still kept vigilant watch over the visitor, who, under the circumstances did not care to make a long stay. Doubtless the reptile's fang had been drawn, but that did not transform him into an agreeable object for contemplation.

THE HABSBURG.

LONDON.—The bark Nicosia, which has arrived at Bremen, reports that on April 20th, in lat. 47.37, long. 20.16, she spoke the North German Lloyd's steamer Habsburg, from New York April 7th for Bremen, previously spoken, with her shaft disabled. The Habsburg reported all well on board. The weather was fine at the time.

Recent Legal Decisions.

(1). Banking—Check for Collection—Title. (2). Same—Set-off Insolvency.—B. & Co., of Newark, N. J., had a check for $11,781.93 on New York, which they deposited in the Mechanics' National Bank at Newark. It was the practice of the bank to credit the checks received on deposit, and on the failure to collect to debit the account on the day following the deposit, and while this check was still in the bank's possession it failed, and the receiver sent on the check for collection, but found payment stopped. Before the deposit of this check B. & Co. had to their credit $7090.70; but the bank held $30,000 of their notes, which had been pledged for it as collateral security. B. & Co. demanded the return of the check as their property, and that the balance of their bank account be set-off against their notes. These demands were refused, and they brought suit—Balbach vs. Frelinghuysen, Receiver, in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey—to enforce them. Judge Nixon, in the opinion, said: "I. The Receiver insists that the indorsement of the check to the bank, and its credit on the depositor's book, made the check the property of the bank. The reply to this is twofold: 1. That in all cases were credits are thus made banks claim and always exercise the right of charging checks returned to them for non-payment to the account of the depositor which could not be done if the check had become the property of the bank and did not remain the property of the depositor until collected. 2. That the practice which has grown up amoung banks to credit such deposits at once to the account of the depositor, and to allow him to draw against them before the collection is made, is reckoned by the ablest text writers as a mere gratuitous privilege, which does not grow into a binding legal usage. II. If the bank had held these notes at the time of its failure, and was entitled to receive the amounts due thereon when they matured, such an offset might be made. But they had been indorsed away for value. The bank holding them as collateral security had the right to collect them and credit them on the loan as it did with the first note. It is claimed that the balance to the credit of the Newark Bank on the proceeds of these collaterals after the payment of the loan, should belong to the complainants, and be set off against the unpaid note of $15,000; but the Receiver cannot give a preference to them."

Patents—License—Agreement Not to Contest Valdity.—We gave a manufacturing company a license to make and sell his invention, and agreed not to contest the validity of the patent. The license was revoked because the company violated the conditions of the agreement, and it continued to sell the invention. In a suit upon the infringement—Wooster vs. the Singer Manufacturing Company—brought in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, the company contested the validity of the patent, and on the question of the right of the defendant to set up in its answer the invalidity of the patent after its agreement not to do so, Judge Shipman, in the opinion, said: "That more commonly expressed and presumably, therefore, better judicial opinion is to the effect that when the license has been revoked by the plaintiff and the bill treats the defendant as a naked infringer he is at liberty to avail himself of any defense ordinarily open to any defendant who is charged with infringement."

(1) Sheriff's Sale—of Patented Machine—(2) same—fixtures—Machinery.—K bought at a Sheriff's sale of a wooden-ware factory, at which there were sold the land and buildings, "with machinery for manufacturing tubs, pails, etc.; large boilers, etc." In this factory were two graining machines which were made under a patent, and the patentee sued K as an infringer, claiming that the Sheriff could sell the right to use the machines. In this case—Wilder vs. Kent—in the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Judge Acheson, in dismissing the bill, said: "1. The purchaser of a machine from the patentee acquired no right to the patent itself, and needs none to enable him to enjoy his acquisition. By implication he is invested with a license to use that particular machine, and, in the absence of an express provision to the contrary, such license passes with the machine to successive owners as an incident of proprietorship. That such is the law in the case of a voluntary sale is incontrovertible. But wherefore should the rights of a Sheriff's vendee under an execution against the patentee be less than those of a purchaser directly from the patentee? To deny the vendee the right to use such machine would, in effect, prevent its sale upon an execution as an operative apparatus and practically withdraw it from the reach of the owner's execution creditors. The mischievous consequences to which the doctrine contended for would lead can hardly be estimated. The position is untenable. 2. The law of Pennsylvania as between vender and vendee, heir and executor, debtor and execution creditor; machinery, whether fast or loose, of a manufactory which is a constituent part thereof for the purposes of the business there conducted, and without which the establishment could not be fully equipped, is a fixture, and passes as a part of the freehold. The graining machines were used in the works in the ordinary course of the manufacture of tubs and pails, and clearly they were within the scope of the levy."

Home Economies.

Things not Known.—That salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That kerosene will make your teakettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the cleaned varnished furniture.

That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and as smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour them with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots of the carpets or garments will often restore the color.

Grafting Wax.—A reader writes to us for a recipe for making grafting wax that will not melt in summer nor crack in winter. Replying, we would say that three parts resin, three parts beeswax and two parts tallow, will make an excellent grafting wax. A cheaper wax that has given us good satisfaction is made by melting together four parts good, clean resin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow. When the ingredients are all melted and mixed, pour into a pail of cold water, when the wax will harden sufficiently to be worked and pulled, as in working molasses candy. If used in cool weather it will be necessary to keep in warm water; and in hot weather cold water will be needed. For nursery grafting, this wax is sometimes melted and spread on narrow strips of cloth which are wound around the graft.

How to Make a Good Whitewash.—The following is the recipe sent out by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department, and has been found, by experience, to answer on wood, brick and stone nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper: Slack one-half bushel unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put in boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix them well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Here is another receipe for whitewash for outdoor use: Take a clean water-tight barrel, and put into it one-half bushel lime. Slack it by pouring boiling water over it, and in sufficient quantity to cover five inches deep, stirring it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When slacking has been effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. A beautiful cream color may be communicated by adding three pounds yellow ochre. This is much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewsah.

The Modern Young Englishman.

Perhaps it may be said that, on the whole, our young men to-day are not much better than they have been at any past time. Unquestionably they have their faults, their vices, and their affectations. But in some respects they do indicate a material improvement upon their predecessors. If they are often as deficient in ideas, and in generally intellectual tastes, they pay much more attention to the refinements and amenities of life. They do not parade coarseness or grossness in their manner or in their conversation, as formerly it was esteemed the mark of an *esprit fort* to do. They have, in a word, far less suspicion of what has been called "British brutality" about them; they conduct themselves uniformly more like gentlemen and less like grooms. Nor an it be said that this grave bearing and speech has been purchased at any sacrifice of manliness. The young Englishman of to-day proves himself, whenever opportunity occurs, true to the best traditions of English courage and endurance.

Scraps.

The people of the far West have an idea that a dude is something given away with a pound of tea.

Portable paper houses are coming into vogue in England. It is said that they will be used to extend the accommodation of seaside abodes.

A Taunton woman rolled off a lounge while drunk. Her face struck in a basin, and was wedged so snugly that she, being unconscious lay there and smothered to death.

A painted advertisement in huge white letters upon the rocks of Lookout Mountain caused a spirited horse to run away one day last week, and horse and driver went headlong over a cliff and were killed.

The paper yacht to be propelled by steam at which E. Waters & Sons of Lansingburg have been at work for several months, is about ready to be launched. The builders are confident that their experiment will be successful.

Shad, organ-grinders, and ale-wives may be in the valley of the lower Connecticut a sign of spring, but down in Georgia the negroes have a surer one. When they hear the first alligator's tender note, rousing you as gently as any sucking dove, the darkies say it is "sho' sign spring dun come."

A Michigan woman announces her intention to set out May 1, from Paw Paw, on a tramp across the continent, delivering lectures on the way. She expects to reach San Francisco by September 1. The people on the line of march cannot complain that they have not had fair warning.

A resolution of thanks was proposed in behalf of a temperance evangelist in the Wesleyan Conference of Australia, but before the vote was taken he was invited to give an account of his work in the past year. He responded by telling how he had made great numbers of converts and closed up saloons, but his report seemed so astounding that the ministers didn't believe it, and the compliment was tabled.

The Newer Arithmetic: A woman placed four pounds of cold meat and eight slices of bread before a tramp. At the end of twenty minutes how much was left? A young man by swearing off on cigars, tobacco, and beer, saved 30 cents per day for six months. How many frog suppers would this give him at $8 per supper? If it cost $200 for a young lady to learn painting, and she turns out two landscapes worth 40 cents apiece, what is the net profit?

The vestry of Bethnal-green were startled at a recent meeting by the announcement of the Chairman, of the Sanitary Committee that horseflesh was being sold in the parish for beef, and that, moreover, its appearance was so rosy and altogether desirable that customers didn't know the difference. The Sanitary Committee could not swear that the horseflesh was "unfit for the food of man," and, therefore, could not tnterfere; it could, however, and would, "watch events and exercise the utmost vigilance."

How to Manage a Biting Dog.

A gentleman who has given the subject close attention furnishes the following campaign plan to avoid being bitten by a vicious dog, which we in all seriousness publish for the benefit of those of our readers who may be interrupted by a biting dog while they are stealing firewood, or are in their neighbor's yard for any other improper purpose:

"If you enter a lot where there is a vicious dog be careful to remove your hat or cap as the animal appreaches you, hold the same down by your side, between yourself and the dog. When you have done this you have secured perfect immunity from an attack. The dog will not attack you if this advice is followed. Such is my faith in this policy that I will pay all doctor bills from dog bites, and funeral expenses for deaths from hydrophobia. It is the unknown danger the dog does not like to meet."

Why the dog refuses to bite the man who carries the hat in his hand we are unable to say, but such is the fact, nevertheless. Perhaps the intelligent and appreciative animal is disarmed by the politeness of the intruder in removing his hat or, may be, the dog becomes paralyzed at the intruder taking up a collection for some charitable purpose.—*Texas Siftings.*

A stranger of respectable appearance and somewhat solemn demeanor, entered a flower dealer's store in Oswego a day or two ago and said that he wished to pay for a barrel of flour fraudulently obtained thirty years ago. He "calculated" that flour was then worth $4 a barrel, and without another word he handed out $16 and went his way.

The Dispensary,

Disinfectants.—The London *Medical Record* concludes from Prof. Koch's experiments that the only certain disinfectants are chlorine, bromine, and corrosive sublimate. Solutions of one part of the latter to 1000 parts of water will kill spores in ten minutes, while a solution of 1 in 15,000 is strong enough to arrest the power of development in micro-organisms.

Respect the Body.—A writer in the *Hearth and Home* has some sensible ideas on the subject of bodily health. He says: "Respect the body, give it what it requires and no more. Don't pinch its ears or pinch its feet; don't roast it by a hot fire all day and smother it under heavy bed covering at night; don't put it in a cold draught on slight occasions, and don't nurse or pet it to death; don't dose it with doctor's stuffs, and, above all, don't turn it into a wine cask or a chimney. Let it be 'warranted not to smoke' from the time your manhood takes possession. Respect the body; don't over work, over rest, or over love it, and never debase it, but be able to lay down when you are done with it a well worn but not a misused thing. Meanwhile, treat it at least as well as you would your pet horse or hound, and, my word for it, though it will not jump to China at a bound, you'll find it a most excellent thing to have—especially in the country."

Lime Juice and Diphtheria.—M. Czartoryski, M. D., of Stockton, California, writes as follows to the *London Lancet*: "During a prolonged residence in the interior of China, I became acquainted with the fact that the Chinese placed great reliance during epidemics of diphtheria on the internal use of the fresh juice of limes, and of the fruit itself, which they consume in enormous quantities, in every conceivable form,—lemonade, native spirits, lime cut in slices, etc.—during attacks of this dreadful disease, with apparently most successful results, it hardly ever failing to effect a cure. The Chinese consider it a specific, and will, in case of need, do anything to obtain a supply. Since I have come back to California, as also in Louisiana, I have used limes and their juices in my practice as a physician with most successful results in cases of diphtheria, even in the most desperate cases. As soon as I take charge of a case of diphtheria, I order limes to be admitted as freely as possible, in any manner the patient can be prevailed upon to take them, especially in the form of hot lemonade, sweetened with white sugar or honey, or cut in lime juice, I prescribe whatever drug may be indicated to relieve symptoms as they develop, and impart strength by appropriate stimulants and nourishment."

Thumb Portraits.

If the "ball" or cushioned-like surface of the top joint of the thumb be examined it can be seen that in the centre—as, indeed, in the fingers also—is a kind of spiral formed of fine grooves in the skin. The spiral is, however, rarely if ever quite perfect. There are irregularities or places where lines run into each other here and there. Examining both thumbs, it will be seen that they do not exactly match, but the figure on each thumb is the same through life. If the thumbs of any two persons are compared it will further be found that no two are alike. There may be, and generally is, a "family, resemblance" between members of the same family, as in other features; there are also national characteristics, but the individuals differ. All this is better seen by taking "proof impressions" of the thumb. This is easily done by pressing it on a slab covered with a film of printers' ink, and then pressing it on a piece of white paper, or a little aniline dye, Indian ink—almost anything—may be used.

The Chinese take advantage of this to identify their important criminals, at least in some parts of the empire. We photograph their faces; they take impressions from their thumbs. These are stored away, and if the delinquent should ever again fall into the hands of the police, another impression at once affords the means of comparison. The Chinese say that, considering the alteration made in the countenance by hair and beard, and the power many men have of distorting and altering the actual features, etc., their method affords even more certain and easy means of identification than our plan of taking the criminal's portrait. Perhaps we might with advantage take a leaf out of their book.

Preparing for the Lawn—Whether large or small, or to be turfed or to be seeded, the soil should be drained; well manured and spaded or plowed. It should then be harrowed, and the surface freed from stones, chips, roots, etc., by thorough raking. In a lawn to be sown, it is well to lay margins of sod along the paths and roads as well as along the out-lines of any beds or borders.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 24, 1883.

The new head of the Williamsport daily *Sun and Banner* is pretty; the *S. & B.* is a spry daily.

* * *

Judge Rockafeller, of Sunbury, fined a woman $500 and sent her to jail for ninety days for selling liquor without a license.

* * *

Mrs. Hammel, of Lewisburg, mother of Judge Hammel, is 98 years of age and quite feeble.

Mrs. Detwiler, of Mifflinburg, is 90 years of age, and the oldest resident of the borough.

Mr. Adam Hart, of Clinton township, celebrated his 95th birthday, on the 6th of may.

* * *

The last of the Bourbon pretenders to the French throne, the Count Chambord, is reported dying. His residence is at Frohsdorf, in Austria. As he dies without issue, the Count of Paris—Lewis Phillippe's grandson—will unite in his person all monarchial pretentions to the French throne. He is of the Oreans branch, and his chances are hardly worth talking of.

* * *

Ireland is a pretty expensive portion of the United Kingdom for the British Government under the present Russian policy. Prior to the Land League organization three years ago it cost but $11,000,000 to run the governmental machine there. The policy of repression has necessitated large expenditures. An army of 25,000 men was maintained during 1881-2; the constabular list last year numbered about 12,000; the Dublin police force alone cost $1,250,000 last year; the Land Act cost $700,000 a year, and the Arrearages Act about $300,000 more. During the last six months the admidistration of the Crimes Act has cost over $150,000, which goes largely to the lawyers who hang around Dublin Castle. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy cost British taxpayers not less than $25,000,000 last year. As he does not propose to change that policy of militarism and repression, it is very certain that the Irish estimates must continue to grow in every succeeding budget.

* * *

The *Drovers' Journal* has received reports in detail from regions in Colorado, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Montana and Nevada. Reports show the range cattle business to be in a very thrifty condition. The percentage of loss in all the States and Territories ranges from one to twenty per cent, or a general average of 3½ per cent. The greatest loss was reported in Idaho, Indian Territory and Kansas. Kansas is the only State that reports an increase in shipments of beeves this season, but the general average is reported the same as in 1882. The The average condition of cattle on the ranges is reported by Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory to be worse when compared with the corresponding period last year, but other sections report an average or better condition of stock than last spring. Shipments of beeves will commence about the same time on an average as in ordinary years. The price for cattle on range are reported from $2@10 per head higher than a year ago, and the average advance amounts to $5.80 per head.

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DECOR ATION DAY.

General Order No 8.

Headquarters, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of The Republic, No 1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, May 5th 1883.

I Wedesday, May 30th, will be observed by this Department as Memorial Day.

II. Clergymen of all denominations, teachers, magistrates and all the people, are cordially invited to co-operate with the Grand Army in its effort to keep green the memory of Pennsylvania's heroic sons, who sacrificed their lives in Freedom's cause and kept aloft the starry banner upon which we now look with gladdened eyes, and which the world hails as the emblem of liberty and national unity. . . . .

IV. Comrades do not listen with credulity to the whisperings of those who would eliminate from the services of Memorial Day the touching and beatifully appropriate ceremony of entwining the monuments and bedecking the graves of our departed heroes with wreaths of laurel and garlands of affection. Let other hands grow weary and other hearts grow cold in this sacred duty, but never let it be said that the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, envy the small pittance necessary to procure flower for Memorial Day.

V. Men and women, youths, maidens and little children join with us in these patriotic services. Bring with you the laurel, the rose and the honeysuckle, to place upon the soldiers' graves, and do not forget to wave above them the standard that shone so proudly in the front of battle. Pass not a grave neglected; touch not one with an unfeeling hand; then will the angels in heaven smile to know that gratitude still lingers in the hearts of men, and that virtue on earth will be rewarded.

By Command of E. S. OSBORN, *Department Commander.*

* * *

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn June 6.

ABOUT FRAUDS.

For the REPORTER.

MR. EDITOR:—It has occurred to me that a few suggestions to farmers and a word of warning might not be out of place—but perhaps work to their advantage. It is well known that the country is full of swindlers and sharpers, yet notwithstanding the fact that so many have been shamefully swindled there are many who through ignorance or thoughtlessness allow themselves to be duped every year. In one particular the farmers act very foolishly? That is, by patronizing the traveling fruit tree agents. There are often unscrupulous men who make representations that, to your sorrow, your after experience proves to be false. I have known them to gather refuse trees that had been thrown out of the nurseries and then sell them for first quality. Why be so unwise as to deal with entire strangers when we have honest, reliable, upright men in the nursery business in our own locality, upon whose representations you can depend without fear of being defrauded? Such men we have in the persons of Wm. Fisher and Adam Hess. They are men who have some regard for their word, and it is important they maintain their reputation. The oily tongues and smooth talks of these traveling agents are no guarantee that their trees will bear as sleek and nice or that their fruit will be equally as sweet. Again, I have known farmers to accept agencies for plows and other implements, both good and indifferent, but before they were through perhaps had an "unknown" note to pay and a fine lot of costs in addition. My advice is, "touch not, handle not." A farmer usually has enough to do if he attends to his regular business, and I venture to say he will be a happier and richer man in the end. Where is the happiness in having a lot of threatening notes haunt you in your dreams like a ghostly spectre, and how much richer are you when you conclude "it's better when you pay those notes off and not be bothered with them any more?" Experience sometimes is a good but very hard teacher.

The lightning rod business has been pretty well ventilated, and it is scarcely necessary for me to say anything about that, only this: It would generally be cheaper for you to hire the agent to take a permanent position near the buildings—his cheek will turn the stroke every time. More at another time.

C. DALE, SR.

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THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Ravages in Indiana and Ohio—Great Destruction to Property.

Cincinnati, May 16.—Reports have been received here of the ravages of Monday night's storm in Indiana and Ohio, showing the cyclone swept across an area of about twelve miles in length, and about six miles north of Connorsville, Indiana, with a path a few rods wide, striking the village of Waterloo, destroying every house but three in that place, and doing great damage to the farms in its path, but injuring nobody. The fine iron bridge over White Water river was whirled to pieces. In the southern part of Wayne county, much damage was done the farms; houses were unroofed and one or two people were slightly injured. The same storm passed through Prebel county, Ohio, unroofing houses and barns and doing damages estimated at $70,000. Farther east, at Germantown and Miamsburg, there was a severe hailstorm doing immense damage to vegetation. The fruit was almost entirelry destroyed.

* * *

It is a common practice with middle-aged people to sigh for the return of the good old times "when things were what they seemed"—those times when silks goods were not clever mixtures of linen and jute stiffened up with gum to give them weight and lustre, but were honest throughout in woof and web; when stockings sold as regular-made were as represented and not found on examination to be overseamed by hand instead of woven into shape in looms, as by right they should be. Thus, throughout the whole catalogue of "store goods," the querulous and unreasoning make totally erroneous assertions as to the superiority of the old over the new.

The truth is that at no period of the world's history have all sorts of dry goods been so superb as to quality or so moderate as to price as they are in this our day and generation. A moment's thought will convince all reasoning people that in consequence of the increased production of raw material and the improved system of manufacture the result must be a better class of goods and lower prices than could have been offered with the limited supplies inefficient methods of a quarter or a half century ago,

With a resident buyer in Paris and others in all the great marts of trade throughout the civilized world, what wonder that Mr. Wanamaker can offer for sale at incredibly low prices the choicest products of the looms of Lyons, Berlin, Belfast, Manchester and Nottingham; chosen as experts in the class of goods they are commissioned to purchase, every agent sent abroad by Mr. Wanamaker knows just what style and price of goods are most desirable, and is fully posted as to where these can be obtained in the best qualities and at the most advantageous rates for the house they represent and the customers thereof.

With this understanding of his unequaled facilities for procuring and keeping up a full stock of fine imported and domestic goods, our readers will turn with fresh interest to Mr. Wanamaker's advertisement in this issue and see the values offered in fine French dress goods, silks, hosiery, lace curtains and furniture coverings, gentlemen's underwear, dress trimmings, buttons millinery goods, trimmed and untrimmed hats and shoes of all makes, styles and qualities, and last but by no means least, the magnificent assortment of all-silk-Lyons-Grenadines that will be sold at half the cost of importation.

If our readers be as intelligent as we believe them to be they will lose no time in availing themselves of the unexampled bargains now to be had at Wanamaker's.

* * *

"Oh, my back!" is a common exclamation and expresses a world of misery and suffering. It is singular this pain arises from such various causes. Kidney disease liver complaint, wasting affections, colds, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork and nervous debility are chief causes. When thus ailing seek prompt relief. It can be found best in Brown's Iron Bitters. It builds up from the foundation by making the blood rich and pure. Leading physicians and ministers use and recommend it. It has cured many, and if you are a sufferer try it.

Work Given Out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, women, boys or girls can do it. H. C. WILKINSON & Co., 195 Falon St., New York. 10may6t

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this isn't it?

'There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them,
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somewhat suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by HISCOX & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"'I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take PARKER'S TONIC. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but not asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one that has asthma tell him in my name that "Parker's Tonic" will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of thoe whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as "Parker's Ginger Tonic," will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of "Parker's Tonic." Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "Parker's Ginger Tonic" contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. mayt-n-r

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

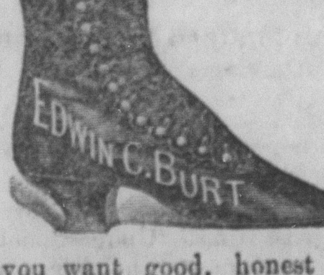
Isaac Guggenheimer,
In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

GRAHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.



If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:

E. C. BURTS'
Celebrated Shoes for Ladies and Children.

HANAU & SON'S,
New York, Fine Shoes for Men and Boys, every pair warranted.

J. H. BYRMESS'
Rochester Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children.

In connection with the above fine shoes we have a fine line of
MEN'S CALF & KIP BOOTS.
PLOW SHOES, BROGANS, & SLIPPERS
of every description, at the lowest figures.

☞Remember the place, on Corner of
BROCKERHOFF ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
17may

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 79 more young men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Superintendent SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

ALWAYS AHEAD!
for Lowest Prices in Store Goods!!

Read and Study this!

FOR MEN.

A line of the few of the Many Bargains we have:

An all wool Cassimere suit light colored, at $7 00, former price $10 00; a good pair Pants 75cts & 1 00; an elegant spring bottom black basket Pants $2 00. A good Child's Suit at $1 75. A full line of Cassimere Pants from $2 00 up. A special bargain in a fine Percale Shirt, two collars and collar button, at 50cts; a fine one at 65cts. The best quality Moleskin shirts at $50cts, former price $1 25. A lot of Boys' Socks 3cts a pair.

FOR THE LADIES:

Ladies Plush and Leather Cabas, at 25 to 60 cents, old price 1 to 2 dollars. The finest quality of linen, colored boarder, hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents, old price 35 cents. The finest assortment of Hamburg edgings and inserting, Swiss edge and inserting, Nainsook edge and inserting; Sash ribbon, embroidered edge, suitable also for bonnet and hat trimmings and bows, 25 cents per yard, old price 75cts; black silk watered ribbon, 8cts per yard, old price 25cts.

DRESS GOODS.

A wool Watered Saleen in garnet, brown, navy blue and green at 16cts, old price 35cts; an all wool extra fine garnet and cardinal 38 inches in width, 50cts, prices elsewhere 75cts; children's plaids 8, 10 and 12 cents, prices elsewhere at least one-half more; new buttons, new shades, new colors, new styles, all shapes; black and white dress ginghams 7cts, old price 15 cts; German colored table and stand covers, $1 00 worth $2. Kid gloves, best grades, reduced to 35, 40, 50 and 88 cents, same gloves some time ago at 75cts, 90cts, and $1 00.

OPENING WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Baptists Claire Linen D'Conlande Paris muslin and Edges and Lace Point Dijou, Embroidered Lace White Guipure, &c. A lot of Children's Lace Collars, comprising a mixed lot closed out from the manufacturer, at 3 cents a piece, some of them are worth 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, but we will sell them all at 3 cents a piece.

Special bargain No. 1.

A lot of the finest Fur Hats reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.

Special bargain No. 2.

A lot of Parasols reduced from 35 cents to 10cts.

Special bargain No. 3.

A lot of double width Alapacas reduced from 35cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 4.

A lot of finest Dress Lawns reduced from 15cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 5.

50 pieces of best quality of Dress Prints reduced from 8cts to 6cts.

Special bargain No. 6.

A lot of Men's low cut Shoes reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.

Special bargain No. 7.

A lot of Gents fine Silk Ties reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Special bargain No. 8.

A lot of Infants' fine laced Morocco Shoes reduced from 50cts to 35cts.

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.

LYON & CO.

LYON & CO.
BELLEFONTE.

Carpets S. & A. Loeb. Clothing.

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our stock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS MEN'S BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES. MEN'S AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

We are sole agents for Reynolds Brothers Utica, and D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes, for Ladies Misses and Children.

These goods are well known throughout the whole country, and scarcely any need recommendation, for style, fit, and quality there are no better made.

We guarantee everything we recommend.

Ladies Shoe Polish--Will Not Crack the Leather.

Doll & Mingle,
Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE
—{o}—
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO
—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIOFS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.
—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Cards—Attorneys.

C. P. HEWES,
Attorney-at-Law.
Practices in all the Courts. Office in the Furst building, Bellefonte. 2-maytf

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those havin lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Dentists.

DR. G. S. FRANK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spring Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Office at Philip Shook's residence. 3may2m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, —— DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medica purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTT'S HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J D. SHUGERT Cashier.

WM. M. GINTER,
Photographer, Cor. 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 15mar6m

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 1janly

A Great Cause of Human Misery IS THE LOSS OF MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

New Stock is now in !

——SPECIAL BARGAINS.——

FAIR DEALING—— ——LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges;

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

SECHLERS !
SECHLERS !
SECHLERS !

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

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NEW DEPARTURE.

—=||o||=—

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

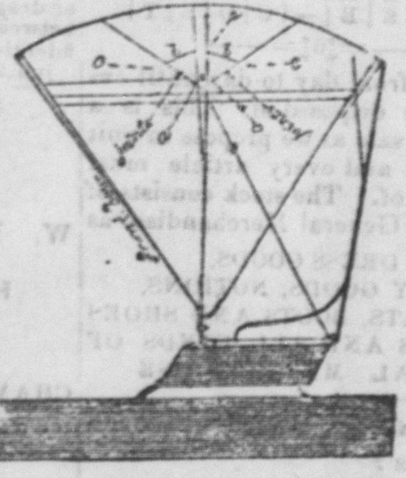
F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13jul y Spring Mills, Pa,



PATENT 3 LOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat. allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall, Pa.

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

—|o|—

CLOSING OUT SALE!

—|§|—

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

—{o}—

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.
U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.

—=‡o‡=—

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—(—)—

Have a full line ot goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best		5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods,	wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere		20 to 50 cts
Flannels		7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings		17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

—+***+—

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall

jun.2tf

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE AT

W. R. CAMP'S FURNITURE

ROOMS, Centre Hall, Pa.,

Consisting of

CHAMBER SUITS,
BEDSTEADS,
LOUNGES,
BUREAUS,
SINKS
EXTENSION TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CANE and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS &c,

UNDERTAKING a specialty.

We keep on hand all the latest and best styles of Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes and Shrouds, at prices to suit all.

REMEMBER THAT WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN FURNITURE, which we gurantee to be second to none in workmanship and finish. 18feb

BLACKSMITHING.—Mr. Chas. Bollinger, having taken possession of the smith-shop connected with Murray's coach-shop, is prepared to do all kinds of smithing on short notice and at reasonable charges. Horse-shoeing a specialty. 2may2m

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP.
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

—:o:—

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS

and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class

COME AND SEE OUR WORK

jan27

WM. A. SANDOE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,

Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29m ry

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA. May 24, 1883.

Senor Elmore, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, has received information that the Chilian killed all the prisoners taken in the recent encounters with the troops of General Caceres.

The reduction of the national debt during April amounts to about $3,500,000. The smallness of this is attributed to the large payments on account of pensions.

Grand Spring Opening

OF ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES.

Wolf & Son's New Stock

is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Satchels, Groceries.
Floar, &c., &c. &c.

AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In the Latest Styles and Designs, to which we especially invite the attention of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LADIES', MISSES' &
CHILDREN'S
FINE SHOES,

OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c,
IS COMPLETE AND FOR
CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY
Cannot be Excelled.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SPRING MILLS

Plaining Mill.

The place to buy your best and cheapest Building Material is of

Jas. A. Krape & Co.,

Spring Mills, Pa.,

who keep all kinds of

FLOORING,

GERMAN, &

SPLIT SIDING.

SURFACE BOARDS,

WINDOW SASHES

SHUTTERS, BLINDS.

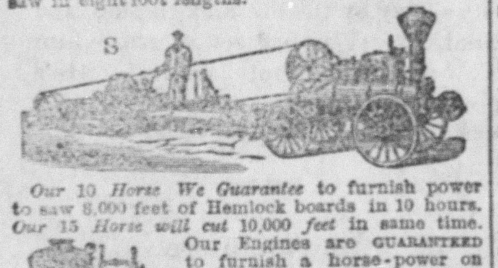
&c., &c., &c.

Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

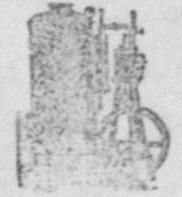
MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

17may1y

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.



Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut* 10,000 *feet* in same time.



Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pullies, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Cata- [illegible] for information and prices. [illegible] & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 846

28th Year—55th Season

—FOR—

BAUGH'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

THEY HAVE STOOD THE TEST AND CAN BE RELIED UPON.

Orders should be Sent in Early to Sesure Our Cheap and Reliable

BAUGH'S 25-DOLLAR PHOSPHATE,

—A Tried and Valuable Fertilizer.—

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS. On Cars or boats in Philadelphia,

—Guaranteed Analysis Printed on—Each Bag.

Send for Circular. Address,

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philad.

24may6t

NEW GROCERY —AT— —COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

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FROM THE SOUTH.

A Perfect Combination with two Silent Advantages—Why it Concerns You.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F. Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri, "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER are one of the neatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands or the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried the Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster are the perfect external application. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. 3may4t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 24, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

THE ERB COMMUTATION.

Reasons Why the Pardon Board Remitted the Death Sentence.

The board of pardons have filed the following reasons why the commutation of the sentence of Israel Erb, the last of the Kintzler murderers, was asked: First. Good and reasonable doubt exists as to the degree of the complicity of the defendant in the killing of John and Gretchen Kintzler. That while due respect has been shown for the opinion of honestly disposed persons, we have reached our decision only on the basis of evidence appearing since defendant's conviction, and this evidence strongly supports the doubts referred to above, and is not without a positive right in defendant's favor, yet not sufficient, in our judgement, to warrant his pardon.

Second. The statement of Uriah Moyer, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law and was executed March 7, 1883, was made in the presence of G. H. Grimm, Esq., district attorney, and J. B. Wonderly, Esq., and contains an allegation that defendant was present at the killing of the Kintzlers. It lays the guilt of the killing upon Emanuel Ettinger and himself—Uriah Moyer—and the taking of the money upon Samuel Ettinger, Jonathan Moyer and himself—Uriah Moyer.

Third. The confession of Uriah Moyer, made in the presence of Rev. A. H. Spangler and J. P. Shindler, shortly before his (Moyer's) execution, details the manner of the killing and makes Emanuel Ettinger and himself (Moyer) the only actors in it. According to the confession defendant was not even present at the killing.

Fourth. Whilst Uriah Moyer charges that "the first he ever heard or thought of in connection with the murder of Mr. Kintzler or anybody else," was brought in a conversation with defendant, yet it appears that conversation occurred several years prior to the murder, and he is distinct and positive in statement that defendant advised the killing of only John Kintzler and the scaring of his wife Gretchen.

Fifth. The defendant was arrested, indicted, tried for and acquitted of the killing of John Kintzler.

Sixth. The confession of Jonathan Moyer, made in the presence of Rev. D. E. Reed, is to the same effect as Uriah Moyer's. He does not connect the defendant with the killing nor even with the taking of the money. He says that Emanuel Ettinger and Uriah Moyer were present at the killing on Friday and that Emanuel Ettinger, Uriah Moyer and himself were present at the taking of the money on Saturday. That they were present on the former occasion and he names them.

Seventh. The confession of Emanuel Ettinger, made in the presence of his spiritual adviser, Rev. J. P. Shindler, J. P. Stetler, a jail keeper, and the Hon. Andrew H. Dill and F. J. Smith, attorneys at law, as sworn to by them severally and individually, makes no mention of defendant advising the killing, and does distinctly make the actors in it Uriah Moyer and himself.

Eighth. These statements and confessions were made subsequent to the trial of defendant for the murder of Gretchen Kintzler.

Lastly. These facts and certain others connected with the trials of the several defendants, as shown by the testimony, seem to sustain a reasonable doubt in the case of this defendant, and while not sufficient, in our judgment, to justify his pardon, is sufficient to warrant our recommendation that his sentence be commuted from death to imprisonment for life.

This recommendation is signed by Lieutenant Governor Black, Secretary Stenger and Secretary Dunkel. Attorney General Cassidy voted against commuting the sentence, and therefore did not sign the recommendation.

◆

Harrisburg, May 16.—The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of Congressman Thompson for the killing of Davis. The jury was out an hour. The verdict was received with a deafening shout by the densely packed house. Thompson was warmly congratulated.

——Who struck Billy Patterson, is not a question asked any more. The phrase is who can come nearest Lewins & Co. in selling cheap clothing?

The Sunbury *Daily* says that Mr. Buchholtz, chief engineer of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg railroad, has received orders to have the road completed and in running order by June 15th. Work will be carried on night and day to comple it by that timete.

Mr. N. Elkin, Wrightsville, Pa., says: I used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of appetite and found them excellent, invigorating and refreshing."

◆

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker' Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing. may4t

◆

Columbia, S. C., May 11.—News from the convict camp on the Georgetown and Lanes Railroad says in a break for liberty by nine of ninety-five convicts the guard fired. One was killed outright; another was shot in the river and drowned; a third was shot and supposed drowned. Six escaped. Two were recaptured.

◆

ERIE'S EXPERIENCE.

ANOTHER CURE UTTERLY WITHOUT A PRECEDENT.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 10th 1881.—Dr. Hartman: I cannot but express my thanks to you for the great benefit I received from the use of *Peruna* and *Manalin*. One bottle of each placed me squarly on my feet after a long sickness, which had laid me in bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three day's use of these remedies dispensed with the cane, and in a week I was perfectly well.

N. J. WRIGHT.

Business Agent, Erie *Evening Herald*

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's Book on the "Ills of Life" He will give it gratis. If not, address Dr. H. at Osborn, O.

John Wanamaker

starts the May and June Sales with the unheard-of aggregate stock of Two and a Half Millions

$2,500,000,

and nowhere in the United States is there so large a stock at retail to which City and Country People have access alike, with prices marked plainly, so that

All pay the same

at John Wanamaker's.

The certainty that besides numerous bargains daily spread on the counters the Big Store is now known to fix the Market Prices of all the things dealt in, settles conclusively that [illegible] the BEST PLACE FOR STRANGERS to deal.

Those who do not care to stop over night at a hotel, can check bags, coats, umbrellas and packages at the store door and get a lunch in the building.

The few items below show how things are going just now.

Send postal card for samples.

From one of the largest and best Paris houses we have some splendid lots of Dress Goods, all told about two hundred full pieces, that were not ready for delivery until long after the time, and on account thereof were reduced 25 per cent. all around.

This makes some famous bargains:

41-inch all wool Illuminated Beige, 45c.
43 inch all wool Crepe Beige, 50c. Far under value.
45-inch Cashmere Beige, 60c. Far under value.
42-inch all wool Check, 50c. Far under value.
42-inch all wool Albatross, 60c. Far under value.
42-inch all wool Albatross, 75. Far under value.

The following lots are very desirable:

40-inch all wool French Shooda, 50c.
42-inch all wool French Shooda, 75.
42-inch all wool Pin's Head Check, 60.
31-inch Nun's Veiling (creams), 35c.

The steady increase of our Dress Goods Department must be owing to the constant watch to keep our prices the lowest. We could not afford to cut off dress patterns and take them back, as our rules compel, when others sold at lower rates, so we are on the alert all the time to protect ourselves by marking the lowest figures going.

A magnificent lot of newly imported Lyons Black Grenadines, warranted all silk. The designs are rich and beautiful. Two qualities, $1 25 and $1 50, which is said to be less than half of the cost of importation. Before the goods reached the counters twenty dresses were sold by sample pieces that customers saw in passing. We have some other Black Goods at half price.

Linnen Sheeting, 2½ yds wide, value, 90c, now 65c; value $1 00, now 75c; value $1 20, now 85.

45-inch Pillow Linnen, 37½.
54-inch do d 50c,
40 inch Butcher's Linen, 22c.

2-4 Drawer Linen, 18, 22, 25, 28 and 31c.

Fine Cream Damask, $1 25; reduced to 1 dollar.

Table Cloths, 2½x2½, 2½x3, 2½ 4½, 2½x5 yards.

Towel, 22x43 inches, weighing ½ a pound, 25c.

Damask Towel, 23x48 inches, good and heavy, price now at first hands, 37½c; our price 31c.

Ladies' English solid color brilliant Lisle Hose, 50c.
Ladies' colored Hose 12½c, hitherto 25c.
Ladies' long Balbriggan, French foot 20c, hitherto 31c.
Ladies' fancy Hose, a fifty cent quality for 25c.
Men's full regular made, (German) brown-mixed 12½.
Men's English Striped, full regular made, 18c.
Children's full regular made, at 15, 20, 30, 36c, worth double.

The Madras, Nottingham, Antique and Tamboured Curtains are in usual abundance.

Furniture Covering being at 12½c a yard, and some of our Cretonne are the cheapest we have ever had.

Handsome Antique Curtains, $3 50 per pair.

Four styles Gentlemen's Suspenders, made in our work rooms at Oak Hall, 15, 25, 40 and 50c.

Balbriggan Underwear, 37½c; used to be 50c. Good Night Shirt, 75.

Some lots of Buttons and Dress Trimmings at nominal prices as long as they last. New importation of Paris Buttons open.

Children's and Misses Trimmed Hats, ready to put on for $1 50 to $1 75 and 2 dollars and upwards, These come from our own work rooms.

Ladies' Rough-and-Ready Bonnets and Hats, all colors and black, for 25c.

173 dozen of sprays of fine flowers at 25c a spray, for millinery and corsage. These are about half price.

There is a new counter for 9 and 12c, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, of which we have all colors.

The new Waukenphast Shoe is about the best thing yet that has done for men, if comfort for the feet is considered. Only first class workmen can make them, and, as yet, we have not been able to make sufficient quantities to get the price lower than 7 dollars; but this is a dollar less than, we are told, is asked elsewhere.

15-yard lengths of Summer Silks, 35 to 65c.

Glace Changeable Silks, 65c.

New India Silks, black grounds, small white figures, very handsome, at $1 50.

A fair Black Silk is going now for 75c, and quite a good one for a Dollar.

If you will pay $1 50, we have a quality of the Bellon make that we recommend, and will ask you to recommend after wearing it.

20-inch Black Satin Parasol lined in various colors, ten gilt ribs, handsome natural stick, Spanish lace trimmed. Price, 3 Dollars.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut Street, Thirteenth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Selection of a Farm.

The size of a farm should be suited to the capacity of the pocket-book. Many young farmers make the mistake of buying a large farm with little money to pay for it. There is nothing that so binds a man as a heavy mortgage. It eats the very heart out of the farmer and hangs like a leaden weight upon every aspiration of his wife and children. It is better to buy a small farm and have enough capital to work it well. As the surplus increases, it may be invested in more acres, or in a better culture of those that have already proved profitable. There is a size below which many of the economies of the farm cannot be practiced to the best advantage, and on the other hand there is danger of going beyond that acreage where the most profitable farming may be carried on. It requires considerable executive ability to manage a large farm, and therefore many men are excluded from such by a lack which they may not fully appreciate until the trial has been made and the failure recorded. Farming is not like the taking of a citadel, and cannot be done successfully with a rush and a noise. It is a thoughtful and steady working out from well-laid plans—a conquest for crops and the head must be clear that wins where the seat of a campaign for a lifetime covers townships or even square miles. The soil is the foundation of farming, and it should be fitted to the kinds of crops that it is desired to raise. The differences in the nature and capacities of sand and clay should be understood, and a favorable mixture of the two obtained if there is an opportunity for choosing. A rich soil, with proper management, means good crops, at once, but it may be as profitable to invest much less in an equal area of overcropped land, and bring it up to a high state of cultivation by green manuring and other methods of restoration. The farm house is to be the home of the family, and, therefore, the locality for the farm should be healthful. The richest land for the price may be on the border of a malaria-breeding swamp, but the profits of the investment may be more than balanced by the doctor's bills and loss of time, not to mention the discomfort of fevers in the household. It is important that there be an abundant water supply on all farms, both for the family and the live-stock. There are social considerations that no farmer should overlook in making a choice of a farm. He lives not to himself alone; the children need the privileges of good schools, etc.; in short, the community should be one in which sympathy, goodness and intelligence prevail.

With a good farm of proper size, healthfully located, abundantly supplied with water, good neighbors, and a handy market, a man is so well situated that he ought to make himself and those around him happy. Choose well, and hold on to the choice.—*American Agriculturist.*

Jocose Clips.

The best way to get rid of our political rogues is to cell them.

The money-lender never neglects his business. He takes all the interest he can in it.

A French writer says the art of giving a dinner is a lost art. Then why not advertise and find it again.

When young Jones' bullet hit the wrong mark the other day, he said it was simply a case of "Lead Astray."

A peep behind the curtain—"Mother, don't get me mad now! Harry is coming and I shall be all of a flush."

The man who was hemmed in by the crowd has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

We hope we shall not be accused of exaggeration when we say we have received 1883 calendars.

The French War Office has restored the drum to all infantry regiments, and each company is again on its taps.

"Why do you call your dog Oak?" asked Smith of Jones. "Because he has such a coarse bark," replied Mr. Jones.

When deaf and dumb lovers are married, two members of the wedding party are sure to be unspeakably happy.

A shock-headed youth went into Morris' music store, Saturday afternoon, and softly scratching the shin of one leg with the foot of the other, asked if Mr. Morris had the new songs "Certainly," said the gentleman stepping saryly back of the counter: "which one do you wish?" "Have you got that air piece called—called" here the young man paused and stared wildly about the store, and then suddenly added—"called—Gray hairs in the Butter?" "What's that?" said Mr. Morris, rubbing his hands in painful abstraction. "Gray Hairs in the Butter," repeated the young man, changing legs. "Perhaps," kindly suggested a gentlman who has boarded for twelve years, "our young friend means "Silver Threads among the Gold." "That's it, by gum, shouted the young man in a burst of pleasure. Mr. Morris had it

An Evening Call.

We lived in the far West, in a little settlement called Siam Town.

My grandfather was named Ozias Steele, and as he was a deacon in the church, he generally received that title. I was called the deacon's little Becky. I had been born in Maine, but when my parents died my grandfather crossed the continent, and brought me back with him. He carried me all the way in a flat basket, filled with cotton batting, which he held on his knees. He often told me how he walked into the hotels or taverns where he stopped with me for luggage, and how much interest I excited. I was only three months old, and I found a mother at every resting place. Since then he had been all to me, and as I remembered nothing else, I was perfectly happy. At sixteen, I had had my schooling, and had settled down to be housekeeper, under the tuiton of our one servant, Sally Wells.

It was a still night, following a beautiful day. As I sat at my window I could hear all the insect voices hard at work—cricket, katydid and locust and the queer little tree toad. Away in the heart of the old woods a screech owl was hooting. Down in the town the bells were ringing for evening meeting, which they held on Wednesday.

Grandfather had gone to church. He had taken old Widow Glennings and her daughter with him, and the buggy would hold no more. So I stayed at home. Sally had gone to get some yeast cakes at the store, and I was alone. I didn't mind it. I had never known what it was to be afraid of solitude, though a crowd would have frightened me.

The room was our sitting room. It was early in October and the windows were open, but there was a little log fire on the hearth.

A lamp, with a green paper shade, decorated by a design representing three little kittens eating a pound cake stood on the table; near it my work basket. The chairs had rushbottoms, with the exception of two Boston rocking chairs, with chintz cushions; an engraving of the battle of Bunker Hill, a portrait of Washington, and some family photographs hung on the wall, which was covered with a pale grey paper with a pink flower upon it. A clock and two vases stood on the mantel-piece, a rag carpet was on the floor, and a secretary and bookcase combined filled one recess. We had a best parlor, which was dusted every Saturday, but we never thought of using it.

I felt very lazy that evening, and though I had begun a very pretty sort of tape trimming, had no desire to take it up. I looked at the stars that twinkled and shone so brightly; at the splendid planet shining over the distant mountain peak. I heard a brook bubbling in the hollow, and I fancied after awhile, when the church bells had done ringing, that I heard some unusual sounds, men's voices calling to each other far away, and saw lights now and then in the fringe of woods that covered the hill. Belated drovers, perhaps, urging their cattle on to a safe stopping place, or wood cutters who intended to camp out, to be ready for their work in the morning. As I looked at the bright dots moving to and fro, I heard another sound near at hand— crunching of feet on the stony road, and looking toward the gate I saw a man open it and hurry in, and come up to the door. I was not surprised that he opened it without knocking, for people were not ceremonious there, but I felt a little startled when I saw that he was a stranger. He was out of breath as though he had been running. His face was damp with perspiration, his clothes, which were good otherwise, were torn, as though he had made his way through thorny bushes, and it was evident that he was listening intently. I, too, heard something—what, I hardly knew.

As soon as he could do so he spoke.

"Are you all alone in the house, young lady?" he said.

"Yes!" I answered.

"For God's sake tell me where I can hide!" he said. "The lynchers are after me."

I knew what he meant. I knew, too, that men were only lynched for fearful crimes; but I had a woman's heart. Whatever he had done, he asked my help.

Yet where could he hide? There were five rooms in the house; each had a small cupboard. There was no exit to the roof, no secret closets, no large furniture, and I heard them coming Suddenly a thought struck me.

"Go into that room," I said. "Do not shut the door. Get into the bed you see there and tie the handkerchief on the bedpost over your head. Turn your face to the wall. It's your only chance."

He obeyed me. I sat down by the table, dragged my work toward me, and began to sew and sing. I heard many steps upon the road. The gate clanged. I knew that men came up the path and peeped in at the window. Then the door opened. A rough face was thrust in. One man entered—another and another. I knew them all by sight.

"Excuse me, Miss Becky," said the leader; "but we're after a man, a stranger in these parts, that has done a murder. We saw him come this way. We rather reckoned he'd got you to hide him by some lie. Have you seen him? Where's the deacon!"

"Try not to wake grandfather," I said, 'He's not well. You can look under the bed if you choose. There's no other place to hide in that room, as you see."

One of the men went on tiptoe into the room and looked under the bed, laughed softly, and came out.

"You may go over the house, if you like," said I, "and see if you can find the fugitive."

"He can't get away if he's anywhere about," said the man. "The house is surrounded."

They took some candles which I gave them and went through the house. They went to the stable, fortunately padlocked on the outside, so they did not see that it was empty. They beat the bushes and peeped into the chicken coop, and went off together, furious at their disappointment, and I was left alone with the man they had spoken of as that fearful thing, a murderer. I shut the shutters and drew down the blinds, and he came from his hiding-place pale but calm, and stood looking at me a moment.

"You will hear the whole story tomorrow," he said. "Don't believe me guilty. I should have been a black-hearted brute, indeed, if I had committed the crime they charge me with, but I am innocent. God bless you for your mercy. I can save myself now."

He opened the door and darted out into the night. A little later Sally came home. Later, my grandfather, who had heard a horrible story of a woman murdered in the settlement beyond.

I told neither of them anything. I kept the adventure to myself for a few days after the truth was discovered, and it was known that another woman and no man at all had committed the murder, and then I told grandfather.

A year after a package came to me by express. It was from California—a little box of gold nuggets and a letter.

The sender, it said, was the innocent man I had saved from Judge Lynch. He had become a miner, had prospered, and was happily married, and begged me to accept the little present offered by one who would be ever grateful. There was no signature, but I was glad to hear again from one I had never forgotten and never shall.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Personal and Political.

Twelve rabbis have been invited to the Czar's coronation.

An international congress of societies and individuals interested in the protection of children will be opened in Paris on June 15.

The Delaware House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating $15,000 for schools for colored children.

The Earl of Roseberry, whose term of office as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University will expire in November next, has already posetively declined a renomination.

A Detroit lawyer has framed a bill, which is now before the Michigan Legislature, providing that a man may prove his will during his lifetime on giving notice to his heirs at law, and afterwards it shall be unassailable.

Mr. G. A. Sala regards it as one of the luckiest and most merciful things that can possibly happen to a man that he should be almost invariably unlucky at cards. His own remembrances of poker are brief, but full of acute anguish.

Miss Edith Shove, who bears the formidable titles of "M. B. Lond," and "L. K. Q. C. P. I.," has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the female staff of the London General Post Office. It is said that the appointment of a woman to this position is not agreeable to the female employees of the establishment.

Mr. W. W. Corcornn, of Washington, has purchased and presented to the Virginia Historical Society, of which he is Vice-President, a large collection of Southern war "annals," embracing many thousand extracts from Confederate newspapers and other publications, containing heroic, pathetic, and humorous anecdotes, personal sketches, accounts of battles and sieges, prices of commodities at different periods of the war, etc.

Senator Logan is said to be urging the appointment of A. C. Matthews, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

AGE.

"Stepping westward," did she say,
At sunset on that long Scotch day?
"Stepping westward," yes, alway,
With staff and script,
Wayfaring songs upon my lip,
Stepping, stepping, to the end.

As down the slanting path I wend,
Behold a breadth of distant sea,
Between the hills on either hand,
Ships bearing from some unknown land
To other land unknown to me.

"Stepping westward," all that be,
Body and soul, by land or sea,
Follow still the westering sun;
That must end which has begun.

W. B. Scott.

Valuable Information.

Rulings of the P. O. Department.

1116. Section 371, Postal Laws and Regulations, is hereby amended so as to reads as follows: "Prepaid letters shall be forwarded from one post-office to another, at the request of the party adressed, without additional charge for postage." (R. S., section 3940.) Under this amended section the rulings referring to the forwarding of second, third and fourth class matter, in the January, 1883, Postal Guide, are abrogated, or changed so as to read as follows:—

1118. Ruling 424, "Free county newspapers" may be forwarded to any other office in the county where printed and published, without additional charge, but an order to forward such papers outside of the county should be accompanied with postage sufficient to pay the transient rate theron.

1119. Ruling 483. When a subscriber to a regular newspaper removes from the delivery of a post-office, the postmaster should advise him that it his duty to notify the publisher of his change of residence. Postmasters should, in the absence of instructions to forward, accompanied with the transient rate of postage therefor, or other instructions (except in case of free county papers forwarded to an office within the county), notifying the publisher that the paper is not called for, as required by section 471, P. L. & R. (See ruling 763).

1124. Ruling 819, the words "mail-matter" should read "letters prepaid with one full rate of postage." Postmasters are to understand by the foregoing that hereafter no matter can be forwarded in the mails after it reaches its orignal address without a new prepayment of postage, except letters which have one full rate paid thereon, namely, three cents, and newspapers or other periodicals which are to be forwarded to subscribers from one post-office to another which are in the same county where the paper to be forwarded is published and in whole or in part printed. Postmasters will immediately upon receipt of this ruling correct the rulings referred to in the January Guide.

1125. Where matter of the second, third or fourth classes has been inadvertently forwarded without the payment of the additional postage required, it is to be rated up with only the amount due, there being no double postage charged in such cases.

1126. When a request is sent to a postmaster to have letters forwarded to a new address, drop-letters fully prepaid, bearing the card of the writer, should be immediately returned to the writer, giving also information of the changed address.

1127. Upon any package of fourth-class matter the following notice may be printed: "Notice to Postmasters. The inclosed package contains sensitive photographic dry plates, and it will be damaged if opened and examined under any other than a red or ruby light. Please notify the party addressed of their arrival before opening." The request thus made will be complied with, and upon application of the party addressed, the postmaster will permit such person to provide for the postmaster's use a ruby lamp, for examination of such package. Where such package is offered for mailing at an office, the postmaster will make examination of the same, under the same condition.

1128. It is the duty of a postmaster to keep his mail open as long as possible, so as to accommodate the patrons of his office, but it must be closed in order that the carrier should have time to carry it to the train.

1129. If a letter is received addressed to a person awaiting trial, in care of a sheriff, the postmaster should deliver the letter to the sheriff unless he has orders from the prisoner not to do so. After such letter is delivered the Post Office Department has no further control over it.

1130. If a postmaster has a store in connection with the postoffice and the store is attached and closed for debts incurred by the postmaster, it would be the duty of the postmaster to furnish another room for his office, as the Post Office Department will not protect a postmaster against state laws being enforced by allowing him to plead interference with the mails.

1131. All persons are classed as "news-agents" who make it a regular business to purchase papers or take them on commission for sale. This privilege is also extended to "news-boys" who purchase a certain number of any legitimate second-class publication. They can return unsold copies of such papers to the publishers at the pound rates. A news-agent is not required to have a regular mailing list.

1132. After giving the required notice to a publisher that his publication is refused, thirty days should be allowed to elapse before putting the same with other waste paper in the office.

1133. In the opinion of the Post Office Department the "penalty envelopes" may be used by postmasters to transmit to other postmasters statements showing the business at their respective offices, provided there is no other matter contained therein. Familiarity with the relative cost of business done at various post offices, the clerical force employed to do such business, etc., may suggest to postmasters improved methods for their own offices. Even correspondence of this character may be sent in penalty envelopes.

1136. Corrected proofs of "printed circulars," or "printed blanks" passing between the job printer and customer, are subject to third-class rates when unsealed.

1138. Mail-matter before delivery, when forwarded to new postoffice address, should be charged the rate to which it was originally subject. Postal cards forwarded before delivery require one cent prepayment, whether written or printed.

1139. When an agreement as to the delivery of mail-matter to a specified address has been entered into between the parties interested in such matter, and the postmaster advised thereof, the delivery cannot be changed except by the mutual consent of the parties so directing. Relief from existing condition of things created by their own agreement can only be had by the action of the court adjudicating between the parties and declaring their rights, which the postmaster will accept and act upon.

Clinching His Argument.

General Frank L. Wolford is a member-elect to the next House of Representatives from the Eleventh Kentucky district. A good story is told here which illustrates the style of campaign speech-making in which rival candidates in that State meet and discuss public issues. General Wolford and his opponent met at Jamestown, where about three thousand people had gathered. General Frye led off in an hour's speech, closing by saying: "This is the best Government the sun ever shone upon, and the freest. Who ever heard of such magnanimity as was shown by this Government to the Confederate soldier when the war was ended?" General Wolford arose and said "General Frye, I would like to ask you a question." "Certainly," said Frye. "Well, what did they do with the great and good soldier, General Robert E. Lee, when he surrendered at Appomattox?" Then, without pausing for a reply, he answered his own question: "I will tell you. They tied his hands behind him, tied his feet, put a rope around his neck and hung him on the spot. Raise up, Bill Skys, and tell what you know about it. You were there." Bill arose and said, slowly, "Yes, I was thar; it's so, gentlemen." Wolford then proceeded, before granting General Frye time to collect himself at the audacity of the witness' dishonesty, and said: "What did they do with Jeff Davis? Why, will tell you. They took him to Fortress Monroe, put him in the hull of a gunboat and kept him there until he died from rheumatic pains. Raise up, Bill Skys, and tell what you know about that; you were there." Bill rose and answered: "I was—I was thar. I was one of the pall-bearers." Then, Wolford, as a sort of climax, said: "They would have killed me, too, had they not been afraid." Turning to Frye, and pulling out a six-shooter, he fairly shrieked: "What have you to say to that?" "Nothing," answered Frye; "there is nothing between you and I."

Success in Practical Life.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave people with a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the rights of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not put yourself unduly forward; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others with equal ability fail to do. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable, and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men; and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and success and usefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life.

For the Lighthearted.

"Why is a foolish person in high station like a man in a balloon?" "Because everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody."

Thomas (to John, who is driving a horse and cart)—"Whar' you gwine, Jack?" John—"I'm gwine ter de depo' for forty pianos." Thomas—"You mean a piano-forte?" John—"Well, what's the difference?"

An old lady on hearing that a young friend had lost his place on account of misdemeanor, exclaimed: "Miss Demeanor? Lost his place on account of Miss Demeanor? Well, well! I'm afraid it's too true that there's allus a woman at the bottom of a man's difficulties!"

A schoolmistress, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow: "What's your father's name?" "Oh, you needn't take down his name!" was the reply; "he's too old to go to school this year."

"No, I don't want none of your lightning rods," said a farmer, last week, to a man who had stopped at his house to put up his patent lightning conductors. "I ain't afraid of lightning, it's the thunder I believe is going to knock us all endwise some day. "You don't seem to comprehend," said the peddler, "these 'ere silver tipped rods are lightning rods, and the gold tipped rods are thunder rods—just what you want," and he persuaded the old man in ordering up the gold tipped rods.

A conceited man, who was very ugly, but thought himself rather good-looking, once said: "I have three children who are the very image of myself." "How I pity the youngest!" exclaimed a bystander. "Why is that?" asked he conceited man. "Because it is the one who will probably have to resemble you the longest!"

"I think," said a fond parent, "that little Jimmy is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and he sits all day by the fire and thinks, and thinks." "You had better grease him all over," said Aunt Jerusha. "He's going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy."

Table Manners.

It is not the custom, as it used to be, to wait until every one is helped; haste or impatience are out of place, but it is proper to eat whenever the food is placed before one. One is not expected to ask twice for soup, fish, or salad, and is seldom helped a second time to dessert.

Preference for white or dark meat, rare or well-done, should be expressed without hesitation, and all food taken or declined promptly and in courteous terms.

Well-bred people never handle the glass, silver or china unnecessarily, or the food; they never make bread pills, drink or speak with food in their mouths, or leave the table while eating, or complain of the dinner.

When the child is strong enough to manage a fork, give him one instead of a spoon, and when the dignity of a knife is arrived at, teach him the use of it, and also, when done with the knife and fork, to lay them in close parallel across the plate, the handles to the right.

Teach him to use a spoon properly, to lay it in the saucer while he drinks his tea noiselessly (holding the cup by the handle), to leave it in the saucer if the cup is to refilled, and to place it in the empty cup when done.

Table manners forbid all unnecessary clattering of knives and forks. Salt is taken on the knife, which is tapped on the forefinger of the left hand, instead of the fork.

The hand is the proper medium for removing grape-skins and fruit-pits from the mouth to the plate, and the napkin should hide all use of the toothpick.

Vegetables are generally eaten with a fork or a spoon. Asparagus may be taken in the fingers; water-cresses, celery, radishes and olives are always so eaten. Cheese is generally taken with a fork.

Economical housewives cover the table with a square of baize, cotton flannel, or cloth of some kind, over which the linen one is spread; this improves the appearance, keeps the cloth from wearing at the edges of the table, and prevents noise.

An attractive table is a good appetizer and has something to do with good behavior. Human nature is easily affected by the atmosphere with which it is surrounded; children cannot be expected to behave well in an hour given over to fretfulness, disorder and flurry. Table manners for the housekeeper begin in seeing that her table is neat and attractive and calculated to inspire cheerfulness; from it she should banish as far as possible all vexations, cares and worries.—*Our Second Century.*

A Story from the "Reign of Terror."

"Take care, Henri, my friend! This infatuation will lead you into trouble!"

"Likely enough, Pierre; I care not what risk I run if I can only secure their safety."

The speakers were two young men belonging, apparently, to the better class of artisans. The last speaker was a remarkably handsome young man.

The room they were in was a small but neatly furnished one on the top floor of a house in a quiet quarter of Paris.

It was the period when the Revolution was at its height.

"How did you know they were in Paris?"

"About a week since I was walking behind someone in a grisette's dress. The slender figure and graceful carriage so roused my curiosity that I determined to see her face. I supposed the sound of my footsteps alarmed the person I was following. She looked back fearfully. I then saw a face that, though I had not seen it for more than three years, appeared too often in my dreams for me to have forgotten it. I followed at a distance, and saw her disappear into a doorway. The next day I watched the house, and saw the Comte come out. He was dressed in workman's clothes; but I knew him at once. This settled the matter beyond a doubt."

"The Comte is your father's landlord, is he not, Henri?"

"Yes; and I have loved his daughter since she was a child. When I was a mere lad I have watched for hours upon the chance of seeing her ride past with her father. On one occasion I had the good fortune to stop her horse when it was running away."

"For which, I suppose you got scant thanks, after the usual fashion of these aristocrats?"

"On the contrary, both the Comte and his daughter overwhelmed me with thanks!"

"What can have induced them to come to Paris just now? It is very dangerous for them!"

"Do not speak of it. I have had no rest since I found they were here. I know one of the goalers at the Conciergerie. I have bribed him to let me have a list every night of the arrests made during the day. Every time I receive it I tremble with the fear of finding their names down. Hark! what is that?"

At that moment hurried footsteps were heard on the stairs; the door was burst open, and a young girl rushed into the room.

"Save me! save me!" she exclaimed, holding out her hands to Henri.

Pierre looked at the latter's face, and had no difficulty in guessing who the intruder was.

"I will defend you with my life, mademoiselle!" said Henri. "What do you fear?"

A trampling of many feet was heard on the stairs, and a motley crowd poured into the room.

They appeared to belong to the very lowest class, literally *sans culotte*, the only exception being a frightened-looking priest, who appeared to be a prisoner.

There were several horrid-looking old hags among them, with bleared eyes and unkempt grey hair streaming down their backs. These latter were fiercer in their denunciations than the men.

"There she is!—there's the little aristocrat!" they screamed, with furious gestures.

Henri had placed Mdlle. Beaupre in a corner, and placed himself before her, with a pistol in his hand that he had snatched down from over the mantlepiece.

"Stand back!" he exclaimed. "The first man that advances will receive a bullet through his brain! Let us hear what the citizeness has done."

"Done!" screamed one of the hags. "Look at her face."

"Hush, Mere Sanson!" a man said, advancing, and taking upon himself the office of spokesman. "You see, citizen, it is as the mere says—her face is enough to condemn her. We intend to rid France of all these aristocrats. She will be a dainty morsel for la Mere Guillotine!"

"I can tell you of a more sensible use to put her to. Give her to me. I want a wife; and to lower the pride of these aristocrats is worse to them than taking their lives." Henri affected a tone of coarse jocularity. "I should soon teach her her duties as a wife, and I daresay she would clean my boots and cook my dinner quite as well for having good blood in her veins, or I would know the reason why!"

"No, no!" murmured the girl. „ Death rather than disgrace!"

"You hear her, citizens! You see she is too grand to be the wife of an honest man, if he don't happen to be an aristocrat!"

When the mob found than Marie preferred the chance of death to marrying Henri, they verred round, and thought it would be a capital joke to force her into the marriage; besides, it would be a little amusement for themselves.

"But where shall we find a priest?" said Henri, appearing to take their consent for granted.

"Here!" cried half a dozen voices, dragging the unfortunate priest forward.

While the discussion had been going forward he had remained in the background, closely guarded.

In spite of his protestations that he could not perform a marriage so evidently against the wishes of the lady, he was compelled to take up his station before the strangely-assorted couple.

In the confusion consequent upon bringing forward the priest, Henri had contrived to whisper to Marie not to fear, for the marriage would be only a form, in order to save her life.

His respectful manner, forming, as it did, such a contrast to his pretended brutality, seemed to reassure her somewhat; so when the priest asked her if she were willing for the ceremony to take place, she bent her head.

The marriage then commenced. It was a strange scene.

The bridegroom's face, flushed with excitement, formed a striking constrast to the deathly pallor of the bride; while the wild-looking group surrounding them seemed scarcely fitting spectators of such a ceremony.

The bridegroom's responses were clear and decided, the bride's scarcely audible.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the man who had been spokesman went up to the newly-married couple, and making a mock-respectful bow, congratulated them on their marriage in an ironical tone. His example was followed by the rest, and then they all left the room. Pierre, who had been a silent spectator of the scene, followed them.

When Henri found himself alone with Marie, he turned to her and said, "Forgive me, mademoiselle; it was the only way of saving your life!"

"But monsieur, will this marriage be binding?"

"Fear not, mademoiselle," said Henri, proudly; "I will not claim you. I would bind no woman to me by a tie that galls her. You will explain the matter to M. le Comte."

"What! you know us, monsieur? Your face seems familiar to me; it seems to bring back recollections of home."

"Do you remember, mademoiselle, a youth who stopped your horse some years ago?"

"Quite well I know you now. Then, this is not the first service you have rendered me."

"How came you in such a dangerqus position to-day, mademoiselle?" asked Henri.

"I was returning home, and had nearly reached the door, when several of those dreadful men came up, and saying they could see I was an aristocrat, attempted to sieze me. I eluded their grasp, and fled. I saw an open doorway, and rushed in. You know the rest."

While Mdlle. Beaupre had been speaking, a sudden thought had flashed through Henri's mind.

"I think I see a way for this marriage to be the means of securing your and Monsieur le Comte's safety. I am thinking of going to England, and can get you and Monsieur your father put down in my passport as my wife and father-in-law.

Marie winced, and a flush passed over her face as Henri uttered the word "wife;" but she answered calmly, "It would be an inestimable service if you could enable us to reach England safely."

"I think it might be managed," said Henri. "Will you mention it to Monsieur le Comte, and see what he thinks about it?"

Mdlle. Beaupre assented, and then said she had better go, as she feared her father would be getting anxious about her.

Henri fetched a fiacre, and escorted her home, as he did not think it prudent for her to pass through the streets on foot. When he left her it was agreed that he should call the next day to hear the Comte's decision.

* * * * * *

The Comte received Henri very haughtily, and expressed himself much annoyed at the affair of the day before. Henri told him that he was sure the marriage could easily be annulled, both parties being willing that it should be so. It could be represented as a compulsory one, and had taken place without the consent of parents, a very necessary formality to render a French marriage legal. Henri then spoke to the Comte of his plan to enable them to reach England. The Comte inquired if Henri considered it safe. The latter answed "Yes, he thought so."

When they parted, after discussing some necessary arrangements, the Comte had regained his usual corteous manner.

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Three days after, our fugitives were standing on the deck of a vessel that was approaching the coast of England. There had been no difficulty in obtaining the passports, thanks to Henri's character as a loyal citizen; and now they were free!

Mademoiselle Beaupre was leaning on her father's arm, contemplating the shores of the country likely to be her home for some time. Certainly the approach to Dover shows the English coast under one ot its most favorable aspects. The dazzling white of the bold cliffs, the fine old castle perched up on high, the comfortable-looking town, nestled so easily in the hollow, all make up a very attractive picture.

Mademoiselle Beaupre felt a load lifted from her heart now her father's safety was really secured. As for the tie she had been obliged so unwillingly to form, she resolved to cast the recollection of it from her—a resolution easier to carry out than it might otherwise have been from Henri's behavior, who during the journey had held himself quite aloof, and appeared to recognize the distance that separated him from the Comte an his daughter.

On landing, they drove to a hotel. A soon as they found themselves in a private room, Henri, turning to the Comte, said, "Here I will take leave of you, Mons. le Comte; and here"—handing him a paper—"is a statement of the circumstances under which the marriage took place; and also my renunciation of all claim on Mademoiselle Beaupre. I think, with this, you will have no difficulty in getting it annulled."

"Thanks, Monsieur!" said the Comte. "I have now to thank you for the way in which you shielded my daughter, and still more for this generous renunciation. What are your intentions for the future?"

"I shall remain in England for a few weeks; I shall then return to France and enter the army."

"A very wise resolve," said the Comte, glancing at the stalwart form of the young man before him. "You will make a capital soldier; and we may yet live to salute you a Mons. le Marechal."

"Henri smiled sadly; and turning to Mademoiselle Beaupre, said, "Adieu mademoiselle!"

"Adieu, monsieur; and do not doubt our gratitude for the services you have rendered us," said Marie, offering Henri her hand.

He took it, raised it to his lips, then turned away hastily, saluted the Comte, and left the room at once.

"A fine fellow!" said the Comte, a few minutes after. "What a pity he has not some noble blood in his veins!"

"I believe he has, my father," said Marie, quickly. "I remember when he stopped my horse, on mentioning the circumstance to Madame Bertrand, she told me that they were descended from the younger branch of a noble old Norman family, and, though a younger branch, they had originally been well provided for; but they were an extravagant race, and when Mons. Lemaire's grandfather succeeded to the residue of the property, he found so little left that, being a prudent man, he resolved to try to increase it by farming. But being also very proud, he left Normandy, and came to our neighborhood to settle; he also dropped the family name."

"That accounts for our friend's honorable behavior; for let me tell you," continued the Comte, "it is not every man who would have acted in the way he has."

"No," said Mdlle. Beaupre; perhaps in her heart she felt a slight pique that he had renounced her so readily. Women are contradictory creatures!

* * * * *

Five years have elapsed. A ball is taking place, given by one of the aristocratic leaders of London society.

The scene is a brilliant one, some of the most beautiful women of the day are to be seen there.

"Mons. le Comte and Mdlle. Beaupre," announces a servant.

All eyes are turned to the door as an aristocratic-looking elderly gentleman enters, with a very beautiful girl hanging on his arm.

The past five years have added to Marie's attractions; her figure is more rounded, and her face seems more expressive.

She has become quite the fashion; no ball or party is considered complete without her presence; she is always surrounded by a crowd of admirers, but not one can boast of being favored. Her manner is the same to all—calm, courteous, and no more.

On the present occasion she is soon surrounded as usual. Glancing up soon after her arrival, she saw an old friend of her father's approaching her, accompanied by a gentleman, at the sight of whom the color rushed to her cheeks, and then receded, leaving her deadly pale.

Where had she seen that face and figure? Before her "mind's eye" arose the vision of that parting at Dover five years before.

This gentleman's resemblance to Henri was striking, but when she came to examine him more closely, she found a difference in many eespects. The stranger's complexion was more bronzed, his moustache and beard different; he appeared taller, but that might be only his erect carriage, for his bearing was unmistakably that of a military man.

These thoughts passed through her mind in much less time than we have taken to describe them. By the time the Marechal had reached her side she had regained her composure.

"Permit me to introduce M. le Generale Comte de Latouche," said Marechal Aubaine, after he had greeted Mdlle. Beaupre.

The latter received the General with her usual graceful composure, and granted his request for the next dance. Marie found her partner a very agreeable companion; his manner was highly polished, he appeared to have read and thought a great deal, and had something to say on more serious subjects than are usually introduced into a ballroom conversation.

Marie asked him, after a pause, whether he had been long in England?"

"No," he said. "He had only just returned from active service, and thinking a little rest would be good for him, he had applied for a short leave, and made up his mind to spend it in England."

There was no consciousness in his manner of ever having met Mdlle. Beaupre before; and for her part, she knew not what to think. The difference appeared great, but then five years is a long time, and many changes may take place in it.

These thoughts made her rather a pre-occupied companion, animated as the General's conversation was. They danced together several times during the evening.

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From that time, whatever Mdlle. Beaupre attended any entertainment, the General was sure to be seen there in the course of the evening, and people began to exchange significant glances when he approached her. It seemed to be an understood thing among the circle surrounding her that all must give place to Mdlle. Beaupre's compatriot.

The Comte, on being introduced to the General, had not appeared to notice any resemblance to Henri Lemaire; and Marie, feeling an unaccountable shyness on the subject, had not mentioned it to bim.

One evening after dancing with the General, the heat being excessive in the ball-room, they went to the conservatory, which Marie regretted directly she found they were the only occupants; she dreaded the subject on which she felt sure the General would speak. She was not deceived. In a few manly words he declared his love for her, and asked permission to address her father on the subject.

Marie had by this time quite given up the idea of the General and Henri being the same person, so that it would be necessary to inform him of that episode in her life, which she pronceeded to do when he had finished speaking. On reaching the point to which the reader's knowledge extends she continued: "The marriage was pronounced void, and three months after it had taken place I was once more free! My father felt very much interested in Henri Lemaire's subsequent fate; but we have been unable to ascertain anything beyond the fact that he was still with the army, and had distinguished himself greatly."

"I see nothing in this to interfere with my suit," said the General when Marie had finished, "You tell me you are free to marry again."

"Should you be very much offended, Monsle. Generale, if I told you how much you reminded me of Henri Lemaire when I first saw you?"

The General, in reply to this, drew from his pocket a delicate cambric handkerchief, which he held out to Mademoiselle Beaupre.

She took it and found embroidered in the corner her own initials, designed and worked by herself. She had lost it the day they landed at Dover.

"Henri!" exclaimed Marie, gazing at him in a bewildered manner.

"Yes, Henri the despised artisan," said he, smiling.

"Never despised," returned Marie.

"And now, my darling," he said, "can you forgive this mystification? I wished to see whether I should be more successful than I was five years ago."

"Successful! I think you took very little trouble at that time to ensure success. You were as cold as a marble statue."

"Never mind the past," said Henri, gaily. "Let us think only of the future. What do you think your father will say to it all?"

"I think he will be delighted. He always had a very good opinion of you, and now that his prejudices on the score of position——"

"By the bye, I have not told you how I succeeded to the title. There has been quite a fatality attending the elder branch of my family. At last they had dwindled down to three representatives, a father and his two sons, who were drowned while yachting. This happened three months ago."

Marie now suggested their returning to the ball-room, fearing their long absence might be noticed.

Henri said it was no matter. Their secret would not be one long, for after waiting five years for his wife he did not intend to waste much more time over his wooing.

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The Comte was quite as much pleased as Marie had predicted. He had always felt a great respect for Henri Lemaire on account of his honorable conduct in releasing Marie, and his present position, the possessor of a good old title and the estates belonging to it, united with high military prestige, was everything that the most exacting father-in-law could desire.

The splendor of the wedding formed a striking contrast to the former one, as did also the appearance of the happy-looking, blushing bride to that of the pale, shrinking girl of five years before.

The Comte said one day, jokingly, to his son-in-law, "Do not flatter yourself, Mons. le Generale, that you are your wife's first love. I can assure you that after a certain Henri Lemaire left us at Dover, there was a great change in Marie, which lasted a considerable time. I believe he carried off some, if not all her heart."

"Nonsense, my father!" Marie replied, smilingly, yet not without a faint blush. "You surely do not want to pretend that I, 'unwooed, was won;' and I am sure Henri Lemaire never made love to me."

"Never mind, my darling," Henri answered. "If Henri Lemaire never made love, Henri de Latouche has not yet ceased to do so, though we are old married people of some months standing.

Provisioning a Steamship.

Three thousand five hundred pound of butter, 3000 hams, 1600 pounds biscuits—not those supplied to the crew; 1000 pounds of "dessert stores" muscatels, almonds, figs, etc., exclusive of fresh fruits, which are taken in at every port; 1500 pounds of jams and jellies, 6000 pounds of tinned meats, 1000 pounds of dried beans, 3600 pounds of rice, 5000 pounds of onions, forty tons of potatoes, 60,000 pounds of flour, and 20,000 eggs. Fresh vegetables, dead meat, and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, guinea-birds, ducks, fowls, fish, and casual game are generally supplied at each port of call or replenished at the further end of the journey, so that it is difficult to obtain complete estimates of them. Perhaps two dozen bullocks and sixty sheep would be a fair ayerage for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. The writer has known twenty-five fowls sacrificed in a single day to make chicken-broth. We therefore shan't starve, even if we are a day or two behind time, which is considered a great enormity now. The mention of chicken-broth suggests seasickness, and seasickness conjures up the doctor, and with the doctor is associated medicine. His dispensary is as well furnished with drugs as any chemist's shop in a country town, and when we observe that, among other things, it contains twelve ounces of quinine, four gallons of black-draught, twenty pounds of Seidlitz powders, a gallon of castor-oil, and half a hundred-weight of Epsom salts, it is evident that if the sick people do not get well it is not from lack of physic. Four thousand sheets, 2000 blankets, 8000 towels, 2000 pounds of various soaps, 2000 pounds of candles—except in those vessels which are fitted with the electric light; 1600 knives, 2200 plates, 900 cups and saucers, 3000 glasses—fancy what a handsome income the amount represented by annual loss from breakage would be!—800 table-cloths, 2000 glass-cloths—all these are figures exhibited in the provedoring of one ship alone. Think what they would amount up to when multiplied by the number of ships in each company's fleet, and then try to realize the fact this department constitutes only one, and by no means the greatest, of their incidental expenses.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bill Jones' Easy Creditor.

A good old deacon was going the rounds making a collection for the church, and ran upon a tough customer in Bill Jones. Bill had not been to church for years, and when the deacon made known his errand, he declined giving anything. "Come, William give something," said the deacon. "Can't do it." "Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?" "Well, yes—I guess so, but I ain't able to give anything." "Pooh! pooh! I know better. You must give a better reason than that." "Well, then, I owe too much money, and I am just before I am generous." "Ah! But William, you owe Heaven a larger debt than you owe anyone else." "That's true, deacon, but He ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors."

What is the Use of Snakes?

Persons who dislike snakes continually ask: "What is the use of them?" That they are not without a use will, I hope, appear in the course of this work, were it necessary to preach that all things have their use. But in one habit that offended Lord Bacon, namely, of "going on their belly," lies one of their greatest uses, because that, together with their internal formation and external covering, enables them to penetrate where no larger carnivorous animal could venture, into dark and noisome morasses, bog jungles, swamps, amid the tangled vegetation of the tropics, where swarms of the lesser reptiles, on which so many of them feed, would otherwise outbalance the harmony of nature, die and produce pestilence.

Wondrously and exquisitely constructed for their habitate, they are able to exist where the higher animals could not; and while they help to clear those naccessible places of the lesser vermin, they themselves supply food for a number of the smaller mammalia, which, with many carnivorous birds, devour vast numbers of young snakes. The hedgehog, weasel, ichneumon, rat, peccary, badger, hog, goat and an immense number of birds keep snakes within due limits, while the latter perform their part among the grain-devouring and herbivorous lesser creatures. Thus beautifully is the balance of nature maintained.

Discontent and Duty.

A good many people spend all their life hunting for a place in this world that they were never intended to fill. They never settle down to anything with any sort of restful or contented feeling. What they are doing now is not by any means the work that is suited to their abilities. They have a sunny ideal of a very noble life which they would like to reach, in which their powers would have free scope, and where they could make a very bright record. But in their present position they cannot do much of anything and there is little use to try. Their life is a humdrum and a prosy outline, and they can accomplish nothing really worthy and beautiful. So they go on discontented with their own lot, and sighing for another; and while they sigh the years glide away, and soon they will come to the end, to find that they have missed every opportunity of doing anything worthy of a rational being on the passage to eternity. The truth is, one's vocation is never some far-off possibility. It is always the simple round of duties that the passing hour brings. No day is common-place if we only had eyes to see its splendor. There is no duty that comes to our hand but brings us the possibility of kingly service.—*Ex.*

A Good Recommendation.

"Sir, said a lad, coming down to one of the wharves in Boston, and addressing a well-known merchant. "Sir, have you any berth for me on your ship? I want to earn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I am put to," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's wood for nigh two years."

"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after a moment's pause, "I have not whispered once in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her some day. A boy who can master a wood-pile and bridle his tongue must be made of good uff."

"We are the Old Men."

A physician will tell a man that, accidents aside, it depends on himself whether he shall live to forty, fifty, or three score and ten. He will also tell him that if he keeps the commandments, which ought to control his soul and body, his old age will be happy in its calm quiet and in those pleasing reminiscences in which the aged delight to dwell. A French paper brings out this habit by this tender little sketch: Two old gentlemen, over whose heads the seventeen-year locusts have passed repeatedly, are walking along a public promenade which they have frequented for many and many a year. "It's rather curious," says the first, "but things seem to be changing here. Don't you remember how, ever so long ago, we used to see lots of old, old men, crawling up and down here in the sun? What's become of them all? I never meet any of them any more." "My friend," rejoins his companion, "we are the old, old men that we used to see!"

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 24, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

BACK FROM NEW YORK !
With the second
Supply of Spring and
Summer Goods.
We will be glad to
have you call and see
our selection.
Prices talk
for themselves. Come.
G. R. S & Co. WHITMER & Co
'THE FAIR" "Supply Depot"
Spring Mills, Pa.

SAVE 20 PER CENT
by calling at
D. GARMAN & SON'S,
BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
for your
Dry-goods, Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods.
Every thing marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price. Try us. 29mr3m

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Pennsvalley bargain store gives the leading prices for all kinds of produce. Farmers will do well to bear this in mind.

——The roof of Harpster's smith-shop was noticed in flames about 6 p. m. on 16, but timely aid with plenty of water, soon put it out.

——Pure family groceries, very cheap, at Dinges' store. All fresh goods—give them a trial, and you will seek no farther.

——Go to Camp's for good furniture, home made work, and elegant finish. His goods have rendered the best satisfaction to all customers and his prices are reasonable. A large stock of all kinds of furniture always on hand.

——The steady increase in trade at the Pennsvalley Bargain store, is the best evidence that goods are sold there at great bargains to customers. Dinges has trade running into adjoining townships.

——It is admitted on all hands that Doll & Mingle, in the Brockerhoff house block, have the best assortment of boots and shoes in Central Penn'a, and sell lower than the lowest.

——Some of the nights in the early part of last week were frosty enough to form ice on water—no damage however to fruit.

——Last Friday a festive organ-grinder put in nearly the whole afternoon on the bank corner grinding out music. He did it by contract—price, $1.

——In last week's REPORTER we mentioned the serious illness of Dr. Weaver, of Potters Mills. The doctor died same day and was buried Friday following.

——Auction Thursday afternoon and evening, 24th, at Brockerhoff's store. Nice dress goods, fancy goods, notions, etc. Fine chance for bargains. All put up will be sold.

——A bur belonging to a two-horse wagon of J. Henry Keller was lost between this place and Spring Mills. The finder will oblige by returning it to Mr. Keller.

——We occasionally have a subscriber come and tell us that a Bellefonte paper requested him to stop the REPORTER and take their paper. We don't know what paper it is, as we never yet inquired which one stooped to that, but we have to say that we shall not be found guilty of such littleness.

——Dr. Alexander has the brick work to his new residence almost completed—it will be one of the handsomest in these parts.

Dr. Jacobs is remodeling his residence at the upper end of town.

Mr. Wm. Lohr has put a large new front to his house on Church Street.

——In our last issue we referred to the death of Hon. John K. Runkle, one of the Associate Judges of this county. The funeral was an unusually large one, and took place on Friday at Tussyvile. There were not less than 100 vehicles at the cemetery. Judge Orvis, Associate Judge Larimer, and many members of the bar were present to pay their last respects to the deceased.

——The following favorable mention of the Spring Mills House we find in the Wm'sport *Bulletin*: Mr. Robert B. Burrows' family are sojourning at the hotel, Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa., which is becoming a delightful and popular summer resort—a cave in the vicinity being among one of the most attractive features. The hotel is kept in excellent style, and the rates are low. Mr. John H. Bibby, formerly of Montgomery, this county, is the landlord.

——John Orner, a member of the Pennsylvania Colony, writing from Montana to the L. H. *Daily Journal*, says that the persons who went to the Territory are greatly dissatisfied with the country. It is totally unfit for agriculture tho' stock raising may be pursued profitably The 30th of April was as warm as July and the next day, May 1st, a heavy snow storm fell all day and buffalorobe overcoats were in demand. The thermometer frequently changes 50 degrees in four hours and snow six inches in depth is no uncommon occurrence in July. He thinks the entire colony will go to Dakota which is much superior.

——Mrs. Julia Hess, mother of Mrs. H. Y. Stitzer attained her 87th birthday on the 16th of last April, celebrating the occasion with a reunion of her relatives. She is one of the oldest if not the oldest person in this borough and is still exceedingly active and sprightly, giving promises of many more years of life.—Bellf. *Republican.*

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

——Dr. Rishel, of near Bellefonte, a recent medical graduate, has located at Potters Mills.

THE ARREST AT POTTERS MILLS.

We last week mentioned the arrest of a young man, David Foster Wyans, at Strong's, at Potters Mills, for murder in Ohio. The following is the explanation of Wyan, as we find it in the Lewistown *Gazette*; the deed was committed in Dark county, Ohio, on 2 inst.:

"I was asked by Martha Lahorn to go for the doctor on Sunday night, as she was sick with the measles. I went out to the stable and was going to hitch up in the buggy when Brown objected to me taking it. I told him to stick it. I then took the horse and went for the doctor. The next morning we had some words, when Brown picked up two stones and said he would bust me. I then pulled out my revolver and told him he had better lay them down and go to work and save trouble. He said to me, "I will get you again." That was about all that was said until Wednesday, when I went out to the stable and tended to my horses, and while I was in the stable Brown came around and attended to his horse and then came around and stood in the stable door until I came out. He said are you going to call me Brown any more? and I told him I would call him Brown. Then he picked up two stones and said he would bust me. He threw at me twice. The first time I dodged and then pulled out my revolver and fired twice with blank cartridges. The second time he threw he hit me in the right side and then picked up two more stones. I told him if he threw again I would shoot him. He did throw and was in the act of doing so again when I shot at him. I do not know where I shot him. He walked into the stable and then came out. I do not know when he died. After I shot him I went into the house to get my money. I told Wm. Mickel that I shot Brown. I got my money and went over home and told my father, mother and sister what I had done and then started east. I walked all night. I bought a coat and vest at Covington. I took the train at a small village (I don't know the place) about fifty miles from Columbus, and arrived at my aunt Cass Harmans and from there to my grandpap Reed's. From there I went to Strong's store, Centre county, and stayed, where I was arrested. I am sorry I did not stay in Ohio and give myself up, for I shot him in self-defense, for I believe he would have killed me and I was afraid of him. Our trouble arose out of me calling him Brown. I think he claimed his name was Eyler, but his name is Joe Bell Brown, and not Eyler. I was working for his grandfather by the month. The girl that was sick was hired too. I have always bore a good character and never had any trouble with any body. I have had the revolver about five months. I traded a knife and one dollar to Frank Turner for it. I always left it at the house until Brown told me he would bust me. I sold the revolver to Sam. Brown, I think that was his name. The girl's name is Martha Lahorn."

TUSSYVILLE AND VICINITY.

The farmers are busy planting corn and many are done; there is some complaint about the seed; the grain looks well and prospects are for a good harvest; fruit is expected in abundance if the late frosts have not done damage. James Moyer, our village blacksmith has a new blast fan on trial. J. S. Rowe caught twenty-four eels in one net at one setting—he wore the belt until Jacob Strohm caught thirty-two. The Evangelical church has been repainted outside and after harvest will be remodled inside and repainted also. It looks well thus far. Geo. Reiber and J. S. Housman are building new ends to their houses. Stores are plenty in our section; we have five within two miles. The Zion Union S. S. has fallen back to the old times—they are using the patent character note books. The singing is under the instruction of J. S. Rowe. Hope they will succeed with their new and young leader and new books. There are no tunes like the old tunes when you and I were young, when the buds of April blossomed and the birds of spring time sang. We were sorry to loose our old friend, J. K. Runkle, who was buried last week. The Judge leaves many to mourn his loss; his funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The old and the young, the rich and the poor, altogether they must go. John Rider had the misfortune of loosing a good horse.

THE OWL.

STUNNED.

Frail woman, frailest of the race,
How oft she suffers sore,
But cures are coming on apace
By which her pains are o'er;
Peruna, chief among them all,
And *Manalin* to boot,
With these we lift the funeral pall,
While quack stand stunned and mute?

——The demand for advertising space obliges us to again issue a supplement. Our regular edition being much larger than ever before, business men seem to know the value of the REPORTER as an advertising medium.

——After examinig all other stores, when a lady wants a neat, stylish as well as a cheap shoe, she always has to fall back on Doll & Mingle's boot and shoe store, the acknowleged headquarters for this line of goods.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—There came to the premises of the undersigned, in Potter township, about ½ mile east of Potters Mills, on April 17, 1883, a black horse with a white spot on forehead, about 18 years old. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law
26ap3m J. R. CLOSE, Potters Mills.

——Dinges has a special lot of men's boys', youths' and children's suits. Go and see the fine assortment, and he will astonish you with matchless, low prices. No stock of suits ahead of the present assortment at the Bargain store.

——First class fresh beef will be supplied to my customers every Wednesday and Saturday morning. J. B. SOLT. 2t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife or any of my family to any goods or article whatever, as I will pay no bills so contracted.
10may3t WILLIAM COLYER,
Tussyville, Pa.

MEETING OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The Potter school district directors will meet at Old Fort, Monday, June 4, at 8½ a. m. to examine and settle treasurer's account. All persons interested are requested to attend. Directors-elect to meet at 1 p. m. to organize new board, and the Township Auditors to see whether there be any crookedness in the accounts. WM. MCCORMICK, President.
W. A. KERR, Sec'y. 3t

The Reformed Classis which met here on Wednesday, 16, adjourned on Monday. There were some 18 ministers present accompanied by delegates. The sessions throughout were highly interesting and during the evenings and on Sunday there were able sermons preached which were listened to by large and attentive audiences. On Sunday forenoon the Lord's Supper was administered to Classis and a large congregation. The members of Classis no doubt left favorably impressed with our town and valley, and we know that our people greatly appreciated the presence here of some of the ablest ministers of the Ref. church, and the occasion was full of profit to them and will be long and pleasantly remembered.

On Thursday after the close of the afternoon session, the members of Classis made a visit to the cave, accompanied by members of the church here, and were greatly delighted with the beauties of this subterranean wonder.

——Dr. Runkle, of Philadelphia, son Judge Runkle, dec'd, honored our sanctum with a call. The doctor looks well, and we are pleased to learn has a lucrative practice in the city.

PHILAD'A MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 22.

Flour is dull. Wheat is firm. Corn is steady. Flour, Minnesota extras 5 50a6 50, Penn'a family at 5 00, western do. 5 25a6 25, patents at 6 00a7 50. Rye flour 3 87a4 00.

Wheat was dull and weaker, with 1 18 bid and 1 19½ asked for No. 2 red, May; June 1 20a1 21½. Corn—65¼ bid and 67 asked for [illegible]; 65⅛ bid and 65⅝ asked for June. Oats, 52a52⅝ for No. 2 white; May 52a52¼.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4½a5c per pound.

Apples—2.00a3.00 for medium, choice 4.00a4.50 per bbl, fancy 4.50a5.00.

Beans—Prime medium 2.15a2.25 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2 50a2 60 per bushel, prime natives 2 20a2 40, Limas 5½a6.

Butter—Choice roll 20a22, prime do 12a15, common to medium 8a10, fancy creamery 27a30.

Cheese—Ohio factory 10a12, York Goshen 15a16, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 25a26 ℔ lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 15a17, quarters 8a8½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a33, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 18a19.

Feathers—Live geese 50a55 in packages, in small lots 5a10c more.

Onions—Per bbl 1.65a1.75, onion sets 1 00a2 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 65a75 per bushel on track and 85 store. Peerless 75 per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 90a1 00.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 4a5 per lb.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 8a8½, country 7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3.20a3.30 per bbl.

Sweet Cider—Country 6.00a8.00 per bbl.; sand refined 9.50a10.00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a8 per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2.15a2.20 per bu.; clover small, 9.50a10.00.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1. 00, No, 1 extra 1.10, dairy 1.20, G. C. 1.55. Globe Fertilizer 1.25.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 15½a14 choice Rio 13a13½, prime Rio 11a12 good Rio 10a10½, Java 20a25.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 15a15½ in bulk 12@14.

Sugars—Standard A 8⅝a8¾ Prime B 8⅜a8½, refined yellow 7⅝a8¼, granulated 9 [illegible] crushed 9⅝a8¼, powdered 9⅝a8¾.

Syrups—Choice Maple 37, prime do 36, Blackstrap 23.

Rice—Louisiana 6¼a7½, Carolina 6¾a7½, Head rice 7¼a8.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 18 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 23 to 25c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 80c per gallon; corn 80c per bushel; eggs 16 to 18; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 8c per quart; tomato plants, 15c per dozen; oats 50c per bu.

MARRIED

On May 17, by Rev. W. H. Grob, Mr. A. E. Meyer, of Linden Hall, and Miss Agnes S. Sellers, of Oak Hall.

DIED.

Aaron S. Weaver, M. D., departed this life in Potters Mills, Pa., May 16, 1883, aged 31 years, 8 months, 7 days.

Dr. Weaver graduated in the spring of '74, at the Jefferson Medical College; practicing medicine one year at Cookport, Indiana county, then moved to Potters Mills, where he was actively engaged in his profession until the time of his death. He was recognized as an able man in his profession and beloved in the community.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, for the several boroughs and townships for Centre county as follows:

Patton, Monday,	June	4.
Half Moon do	do	4
Ferguson, Tuesday,	do	5
Harris, Wednesday	do	6
College, do	do	6
Potter, Thursday,	do	7
Gregg, Friday,	do	8
Penn, Monday,	do	11
Millhim do	do	11
Haines, Tuesday,	do	12
Miles, do	do	12
Walker Wednesday,	do	13
Marion, do	do	13
Howard, Thursday,	do	14
Howard boro do	do	14
Liberty, Friday	do	15
Curtin, do	do	15
Boggs, Monday,	do	18
Milesburg, do	do	18
Huston, Tuesday,	do	19
Union, do	do	19
Unionville do	do	19
Worth, Wednesday	do	20
Taylor, do	do	20
Burnside do	do	20
Rush, Thursday,	do	21
Philipsburg do	do	21
Snow Shoe, Friday,	do	22
Benner, do	do	22
Spring, Monday,	do	25
Bellefonte, Tuesday,	do	26

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. The assessors with their assessments (assistants not required) are required to be in attendance.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
MILES WALKER. A. J. GRIEST,
17may *Clerk. Commissioners.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Felix Burkholder, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
17may6t F. M. BURKHOLDER, Adm'r,
Centre Hill, Pa

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Michael Nofsker, deceased, late of Gregg township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
19apr6t JANE NOFSKER, Exec.Spring Mills.

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, after April 1st will open in the Durst building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. Smartf

——Dr. Jacobs desires us to inform his patients that he has been confined to bed this week from a cold, hence will not be able to attend to his practice for a few days at least yet.

——Sunday afternoon set in with rain, which continued with little interruption all day and night of Monday, and on to Wednesday, with cool air.

——John Mullen, for several years manager of a store in this place, has gone to Renova, to a similar occupation there. John was a clever little fellow whom we regret to loose.

——The REPORTER within the last few days was pleased to have calls from Mr. J. B. Heckman, of Gregg; Mr. Samuel Krumbine, late of Altoona, and a former typo of this office; M. J. Decker, of Potters Mills; John Brackbill, of Bellefonte; John Mersinger, of Tussyvile; Thomas Frazer and Ezra Smith, Benner township farmers, and Wm. Bible, of Sprucetown.

Lock Haven, May 15.—Berdie L. Moore, aged 16, who last winter at Farrandsville, severely beat a schoolmate named Shugure from the effects of which the latter died, was to-day convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

——For delicious ice-cream, finely flavored, go to Solt's, next Saturday evening.

HEAD QUARTERS SAM'L SHANNON POST, No. 282, Centre Hall, May 19.—The citizens of Potters Mills and vicinity and citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity are cordially invited to take part with us in our decoration services to be held at Spruce Town, at 2 p. m. and at Centre Hall at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, May 30.
W. P. SHOOP, Com'r.
AND. GREGG, Adj't.

Mr. W. F Sherwood, 12 N. Water St, Philadelphia, Pa., says; "I had dyspepsia several years. Brown's Iron Bitters promptly gave me relief."

——What is man's first duty—or a boy's? It is to save money purchasing clothing where it can be had for 20 to 30 per cent lower than elsewhere, and dress decently. To buy cheap clothing and the latest styles, there is only one place in this part of the state and that is the famous Philad. Branch, where you get gentlemanly treatment and goods that neither come from shoddy or the auction block, but manufactured for Lewins & Co. expressly.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Supervisors of Potter Twp., that all persons are forbidden to haul any stone or other material on the public road for repairing the same unless by their orders. JOHN EMERICK,
13may4t JAMES RUNKEL.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
apr26tf

The Ridgeway and Oil City Railroad Company was chartered a few days ago The road runs near Ridgeway, Elk county, to Oil City, in Venango county. The length is sixty miles and the line runs through Elk, Forest, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson counties. The capital is $180,000.

SPRING MILLS.

Saturday night Benj. Ripga's wash house, wood house and candy shop, with a lot of lumber and a variety of other things generally kept in such a place, was destroyed by fire. With great trouble the house and barn were saved, these being in flames several times. Conductor Stoughten's house would have burned, but discovery saved it. Mr. Bibby has families, and calls most every day for some, for the summer season—not a better place in the state for good treatment, &c. Plaining mill has hands full—J. S. Krape being housed the last few days from weak back. Philip Shook and Jac. M'Cool complain of the same. John Caldren and John Hogan are the boss carpenters in this place at present. About a dozen houses are under construction. Decoration will be observed at this place, Georges Valley and Union church.

GREGG.

MILLHEIM NOTES.

On Tuesday of last week when H. H. Tomlinson and A A. Mill were returning from Coburn with a load of merchandise they drove over a street crossing rather fast, and were both thrown out on the ground on their heads. Both were carried away being entirely unconscious and considerably hurt, but Mr. Tomlinson is about again, while Mr Miller is still confined to his bed, having suffered great pain but is convalescent. William Miller, who has been confined to the house for some time, is still ailing, with not much sign for improvement. We trust he may speedily recover and appear among us again in his accustomed pleasant manner. The venerable Jonathan Kreamer is also on the sick list and suffering considerably. Esq. Reifsnyder is nursing a sprained knee. D. A. Musser is repairing the brick mill. A few days ago a party of boys and lasses trespassed upon the unoccupied premises of Henry Breon on North St., and on Monday they received notice to appear before one of our Justices and render satisfaction for their misdeeds. Served them right; young flirts should bear in mind that their privileges are limited Wm. Mauck is remodeling his house on Penn street. Jerome Spigelmeyer is erecting a new dwelling house on same street. A number of citizens have painted their houses which adds greatly to their appearances. *

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,
On L. & T. R. R.
FINE SUMMER RESORT.
Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. H. BIBBY,................Proprietor.
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
10may1y

EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.

JUST STOP & THINK!
DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF THE BEST AND EASIEST WAYS TO SAVE
"Hard Earned Wealth"
IS TO BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE
Best Goods for the Least Money?
Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at
Rediculously Low Prices!
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
CLOTHING!
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, HATS, CAPS, CAPS,
TRUNKS, VALICES, &c., &c
A Hat given to every purchaser of a child's suit or boy's suit—for 30 days only.
—o—
An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the
Plain, Unvarnished Truth!
YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS.
—o—
"KEYSTONE" Clothing Co,
MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,
Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.
12apr3m

Goldsmith Bro's
NO TROUBLE
TO SHOW GOODS.
In this spirit all visitors are received at the
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE
STORES
Whether you intend to purchase or are only
"LOOKING TO SEE WHERE YOU CAN DO THE BEST."
In fact the better a person is acquainted with prices and goods elsewhere, the more certain
WE ARE TO SECURE THEIR PATRONAGE
Nothing is better known to the community at large than that for low prices and excellent variety of goods that we
TAKE THE LEAD
Over and Above All Other Competitors.
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS.
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS,
Merchant Tailoring,
Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS & CAPS,
TRUNKS & SATCHELS,
Also Manufacturers of the celabrated "Bee Hive Overalls,"—Best in the World.
GOLDSMITH BROTHERS
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORES!
Bellefonte, Pa.
N. B—Don't lose sight of the fact tha we are still retailing carpets 25 per cent cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Hues, of Penn twp., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Centre county, to report advancements if any, ascertain any debts of decedent unpaid, and to make distribution of any funds in the hands of an administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, June 4, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
may10td ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the estate of John Shannon, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the balance due said estate remaining in the hands of S. J. Herring, administrator, &c., to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Friday, June 8, 1883, at 10 A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties must make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. C. P. HEWES.
10may3t Auditor.